FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON GENERAL ELECTIONS RESULTS

Final Provisional Returns

PY012129 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2054 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Nov (EFE) -- According to the final provisional returns of Sunday's elections, the Radical Civic Union "UCR" obtained 317 electors for president and vice president, and the Justicialist Party 259.

Total number of voters: 15,179,849

Blank votes: 300,659

Void votes: 73,856

Ballots questioned by party poll watchers: 15,461

Ballots of voters of questionable identity: 10,634

The UCR obtained 7,659,530 votes while the Justicialist Party received 5,936,556.

The UCR obtained 129 deputies, the Justicialist Party 111, the Intransigent Party 3, and the Christian Democratic Party 1. The other provincial parties obtained a combined total of 10 seats.

Electoral Court Releases Results

PY012215 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2114 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Nov (TELAM) -- This afternoon, National Electoral Court Director Colonel Alberto Luis Borla released the final results of the provisional vote count of the elections held on 30 October. The figures confirm that the Radical Civic Union [UCR] has the required electoral votes for Raul Alfonsin and Victor Martinez to become the nation's president and vice president, respectively.

According to the figures, the vote difference favoring the UCR over the Justicialist Party [PJ] is 1,792,974 votes in the entire country. According to Col Borla, the UCR obtained 7,659,530 votes; the PJ 5,936,556 votes; the Intransigent Party PI 344,434 votes; and the Integration and Development Movement (MID) 179,589 votes.

Borla, who released the figures in the Government House press room, said that the percentage of voter turnout in the entire country was 82 percent.

He said that the final vote count will take approximately 15 days, adding that there were some delays from the voting stations last Sunday in some areas like Misiones due to the heavy rains. He admitted that the provisional results from some voting stations are not known due to the lack of experience of the election officials, who at the conclusion of the elections were to deliver a report to an employee of the National Enterprise for Mail and Telegraph (ENCOTEL), but instead put it inside the ballot boxes, which were sealed and are currently under custody in the assigned areas for the final vote count.

Borla reported that the UCR obtained 317 electoral votes for president and vice president and the PJ 259.

Regarding the 254 national deputies, he said that they will be distributed in the following manner: UCR 129; PJ 111; Intransigent Party 3; Centrist Democratic Union 2; Christian Democratic Party (Federal Capital) 1; Liberal Party 1; Autonomist Party 1; Jujuy Popular Movement 1; Neuquen Movement 2; San Juan Blocist 2; Pampa Federalist Movement 1.

In conclusion, he said that tomorrow the National Electoral Boards of each district will begin the final vote count, because the political groups had 48 hours after the elections to file any complaints.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS RESULTS REPORTED

UCR Wins B.A. Election

PY011331 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Governor of Buenos Aires Province Jorge Aguado has sent a congratulatory message to the virtual winner of the gubernatorial election in this province, Radical Civic Union candidate Alejandro Armendariz. In his message, Aguado said: In the wake of an election held with great civic spirit, which reflects the Argentine people's call for democracy, I take pleasure in conveying to you my sincere congratulations for your victory in the gubernatorial election in this province.

Peronist Wins in Chaco Province

PY011720 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1250 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Resistencia, 1 Nov (TELAM) -- In a message to the people of Chaco Province, Chaco Governor-elect Florencio Tenve has said that despite his party being the majority force, it will not trample on or offend anyone. He added that from now on mutual respect must prevail.

The Peronist ticket, which also includes Alberto Torresagasti, defeated the Radical Civic Union ticket led by Luis Leon by a margin of approximately 4,500 votes.

Successful Candidates Listed

PY011840 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish at 1600 GMT on 1 November reported that the Justicialist Party [PJ] has won the governorships in 12 of Argentina's 22 provinces, while the Radical Civic Union [UCR] has won eight [figure as heard] and local parties the remaining three. The following is the list of the "virtually elected" provincial governors:

Salta: Roberto Romero [PJ];
La Rioja: Carlos Menem [PJ];
La Pampa: Ruben Marin [PJ];
Formosa: Floro Bogado [PJ];
Jujuy: Carlos Snopek [PJ];
Santiago del Estero: Carlos Juarez [PJ];
Tucuman: Pedro Riera [PJ];
Santa Cruz: Arturo Puricelli [PJ];
San Luis: Adolfo Rodriguez Saa [PJ];
Chaco: Florencio Tenev [PJ];
Santa Fe: Jose Maria Vernet [PJ];
Catamarca: Ramon Eduardo Saadi [PJ];
Buenos Aires: Alejandro Armendariz [UCR];

Cordoba: Eudardo Angeloz [UCR];
Entre Rios: Sergio Montiel [UCR];
Chubut: Atilio Viglione [UCR];
Mendoza: Santiago Llaver [UCR];
Rio Negro: Osvaldo Alverez Guerrero [UCR];
Misiones: Ricardo Barrios Arrechea [UCR];
San Juan: Leopoldo Bravo (San Juan Blocist Party);
Neuquen: Felipe Sapag (Neuquen Popular Movement), and
Corrientes: Antonio Romero Feris (Autonomist and Liberal Pact).

EX-PRESIDENT MARIA PERON CONGRATULATES ALFONSIN

PY011405 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1230 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Nov (NA) -- Former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron has sent a congratulatory telegram to Radical Civic Union leader Raul Alfonsin for his victory in Sunday's election and has wished him success in his administration.

NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS received this information by telephone from Madrid from sources close to Mrs Peron. According to this report, Mrs Peron yesterday sent a congratulatory message to Alfonsin in her capacity as leader of the National Justicialist Movement. The following is the text of the telegram:

"In my capacity as president of the National Justicialist Movement, I want to extend to you my sincere congratulations on your success. I hope that all will cooperate with you to rebuild the fatherland and to bring to the Argentine people the happiness they deserve. Signed: Maria Estela Martinez de Peron."

PERONIST LABOR LEADER COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS

PY011252 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2219 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (DYN) -- Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of the General Labor Confederation [CGT] of Brasil Street, stated this afternoon that "just as we have struggled for democracy, we are going to defend it, and we workers will never go to the barracks asking for help."

Ubaldini stated that the Peronist defeat did not leave "a bitter aftertaste," and announced that the Directing Council of the labor organization of which he is president will meet tomorrow at 1100 to discuss "not only the electoral results but also our future position regarding the serious socioeconomic problems affecting us."

During a press conference today for national and foreign newsmen, Ubaldini was asked whether any meeting was planned between the labor union leadership and Raul Alfonsin. He replied that "the president should appraise the circumstances and let the labor movement know his position regarding the current serious problems of the workers."

Ubaldini, the leader of the brewery workers, generally considered to be one of the labor leaders least blameless for the electoral failure of the Peronists, was requested to give a message to Alfonsin. He recommended that he "keep his promises" made during the electoral campaign and that "we should again become a just, free, and sovereign country."

He was also asked what the labor movement will do from now on. He said that "we have the satisfaction of having arrived at elections because of the struggle of the workers," adding that "now it is time for us to return to our task, that is, the defense of the rights of the workers, the struggle against starvation salaries and unjust laws."

Ubaldini staeed that Alfonsin's victory was the result of the "merit of the Radical Civic Union" rather than a product of Justicialist errors, and said that he accepted realities, applying, however, the rule drawn up by Peron that "to a Peronist there is nothing better than another Peronist."

Regarding the meeting tomorrow, Ubaldini said that "we will establish the strategy of continuing the talks with our comrades of Azopardo Street to implement unity in one single CGT of the Argentine labor movement."

As to the fact that the future president is a leader who based much of his electoral campaign or attacks on the labor-military pact, Ubaldini said that "the only pact we have is with the people, and we have now partly fulfilled it through our struggle to arrive at elections, the treshold of the democracy we wish to live in."

He was also asked about Alfonsin's announcement regarding the democratization of the unions. He said that "all of us know very well what union democracy is, namely, that the comrades can elect their representatives without any kind of interference, and that is expressed in Law No 20,615 on professional associations which has always had priority in our struggle."

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER CONGRATULATES UCR

PY011037 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0048 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (DYN) -- Argentine Communist Party Secretary General Athos Fava today sent a telegram to President-elect Raul Alfonsin conveying his "most sincere congratulations over the victory of the Radical Civic Union [UCR]" at the general elections held yesterday.

In his message, Fava stated that "the UCR victory, together with the votes obtained by the Justicialist Party and other political groups which share the same principles, proves that 90 percent of all Argentines have strongly rejected the military dictatorship, and have voted for the reestablishment of democracy and constitutional stability."

Fava also pointed out in his telegram that "Alfonsin's victory, together with the above-mentioned circumstance, will pave the way for the joining of efforts of all of us who want an authentically democratic Argentina." He added that the Communist Party, "above and beyond any political differences, will always be ready to take the lead to defend the constitutional government from destabilization and coups."

At yesterday's elections the Communist Party supported the Italo Luder-Deolindo Bittel Justicialist ticket, having withdrawn from the race its own ticket made up of Rubens Iscaro and Irene Rodriguez.

CORPS COMMANDER HOPES ELECTION WILL BRING UNITY

PY011445 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Major General Eduardo Esposito, commander of the II Corps, has stated that the electoral campaigns were very informative and that the Argentine people were thoroughly informed.

In a statement he made on casting his vote at the Agriculture Ministry's office in Rosario, Gen Esposito said: I hope that this election, which we arrived at in better condition than we expected, will be instrumental in promoting both national unity and the achievement of our major national objectives.

ALFONSIN AIDES REACT TO BRITISH PRESS REPORTS

PY012028 Paris AFP in Spanish 1742 GMT 1 Nov 83

[By Michel Henault]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 1 Nov (AFP) -- Today sources close to Argentine President-elect Raul Alfonsin disclosed that the reestablishment of relations between London and Buenos Aires, broken since the Malvinas conflict, must be a prelude to the resumption of negotiations over the future of the South Atlantic islands.

The sources added that the favorable British reaction to the election of the Radical Civic Union leader is encouraging, but admitted that the road to normalization will be long and difficult.

Great Britain's official recognition of the legitimacy of Raul Alfonsin's government is a very important starting point. The positive reactions from London published by the press were read with satisfaction by the main aides to the new president-elect.

However, it is recalled that Raul Alfonsin will not drift away from his decision, often repeated during the entire election campaign, of not declaring a de jure cessation of hostilities as long as the military status quo prevails in the islands. Just before the elections, Raul Alfonsin deplored before the Buenos Aires diplomatic corps that Great Britain is building a fortress and that it is trying to make its NATO allies recognize the strategic importance of the islands.

CGT UNIONS PREPARE FOR REUNIFICATION

PY261810 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 26 Oct 83 p 11

[Text] The respective executive boards of the CGT-RA and the CGT-Azopardo will dissolve today, in a move to reunite the two branches of the General Confederation of Labour, it was announced last night.

The decision was taken by a plenary session of Peronist unionists from both branches at the headquarters of the metalworkers' Union (UOM). Justicialist Party Vice-President Lorenzo Miguel presided over the meeting, which also endorsed the candidacy of Peronist presidential hopeful Italo Luder and approved the reunification of the 62.

However, there was still no agreement on the future leadership of the CGT, an issue which will now reportedly be left unresolved until after the elections. Nor is the government expected to formally hand over the CGT headquarters or property in the immediate future.

Today's statement will include a reference to the pluralist nature of the CGT and allowance will be made for the inclusion of non-Peronist elements in the future leadership. It was agreed yesterday to accept representatives of business clerks and of workers from the textiles, glass, and edible oil industries into the leadership of the 62 Organizations.

'62 Organizations' Reunited

PY281231 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 27 Oct 83 p 13

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The 62 Organizations were reunited yesterday under the leadership of Justicialist Party Vice-President Lorenzo Miguel while about 200 Peronist union leaders hailed the event as a prelude to the reunification of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) "in the light of democracy and union pluralism."

Apart from Miguel as secretary-general, the new executive board of the 62 Organizations will have 18 members, the same number as on the day of its dissolution on March 24, 1976. Six members originate from the CGT-Azopardo grouping. The new hierarchy of the "62" will also include seven regional organizers.

The document reuniting the 62 Organizations was signed by 122 unions. A provisional committee of 20 directors and six auditors will be set up to supervise the final stages of CGT reunification.

According to union sources, divisive issues were deliberately avoided in order to maximize the success of tomorrow's big Peronist rally in the 9 de Julio, where union attendance is expected to play a decisive role. Miguel stressed "the unity of the labour movement, symbolized today in the (newly united) 62 Organizations." Many prominent unionists such as CGT-RA Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini, CGT-Azopardo leader Jorge Triaca and metalworkers' Luis Guerrero and Herminio Iglesias were absent, most of them on the campaign trail.

LA SEMANA PUBLISHER RETURNS FROM 'EXILE'

PY261215 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 25 Oct 83 p 11

[Text] Jorge Fontevecchia, the former publisher of LA SEMANA magazine, arrived back in Argentina yesterday and said his seven-month exile was due to "the stupidity and hastiness of the government" and at the same time said he will vote for "Raul Alfonsin" in the general elections to be held next Sunday. Fontevecchia's exile was due to the fact that he had been placed at the disposal of the executive, a measure which was lifted last week. Speaking at Ezeiza Airport, on his return from New York, Fontevecchia said that the news that he could return to Argentina "was a big surprise, and also a beautiful one."

BRIEFS

YACYRETA PROJECT CURRENCY ALLOTMENTS -- Engineer Hugo D'Angelo, executive director for the Yacyreta Dam project, said that the project's cost amounts to $1.33 billion, and that it will be financed with 45 percent Argentine currency, 16 percent Paraguayan currency, and only 39 percent U.S. dollars. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 28 Oct 83 PY]

NATIONAL CONGRESS APPROVES MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PY281520 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The municipal elections, which have been approved by the National Congress, should take place during the first week of May 1984, according to a resolution issued by the legislative branch. This was stated by Deputy (Johnny Bernal), president of the Chamber of Deputies Government and Municipal Affairs Committee.

(Bernal) pointed out that the committee believes that the executive branch should approve the law so that the country may engage in the establishment of municipal councils and governments should the congress resolution [words indistinct].

VICE PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES RAUL ALFONSIN

PY010252 Paris AFP in Spanish 0045 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] La Paz, 31 Oct (AFP) -- Jaime Paz Zamora, Bolivian vice president and leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), sent a message today to Argentine President-elect Raul Alfonsin, stating: "I wish to convey to you my most heartfelt congratulations over your victory at the elections, a victory which is that of the democratic aspirations of the Argentine people."

The message was sent from Quechista, a mining region in the south of Bolivia near the Argentine border, where Paz Zamora is holding talks with local workers. Meanwhile, politicians of various leanings expressed their satisfaction over the fact that democracy has returned to the neighboring country and because the military regimes of the past 7 years have ended.

TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN COCHABAMBA REPORTED

Newspaper Bombed

PY311800 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpt] New terrorist attacks have been staged in Bolivia. The media have once again been the target of terrorism, this time in Cochabamba.

The newspaper LOS TIEMPOS, a daily of nationwide circulation founded by the illustrious journalist and writer Demetrio Canelas, was the target of a terrorist attack staged early today. Our correspondent Juan Gutierrez reports that two persons were injured in the attack.

Home of Deputy Attacked

PY311530 Paris AFP in Spanish 1337 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] La Paz, 31 Oct (AFP) -- It has been reported that last night terrorists hurled a powerful bomb at the home of deputy Eudoro Galindo Veizaga, of the Nationalist Democratic Alliance (ADN), a conservative party. The bomb caused damage but no casualties. The bombing took place in Cochabamba (Bolivia's central region), where Galindo Veizaga lives.

The deputy, who belongs to the party led by former President Hugo Banzer Suarez (1971-78), was taking part in the interpellation of Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata and Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo when the attack took place. The two ministers were being questioned about the sending of young Bolivians to Cuba for military training.

ADN deputy Guillermo Fortun Suarez blamed the attack on ultraleftist factions that probably dislike the interpellation.

INTERIOR MINISTER VIEWS BOMB ATTACKS, MNR

PY282017 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The interior minister estimates that it is difficult to accurately determine the motives and identify the culprits of the dynamite attacks which have shaken La Paz city residents recently. The interior minister, besides expressing concern over the results achieved so far in the investigations, has urged university students to cooperate in these difficult tasks. The citizenry has been shaken over the past few months by several terrorist attacks which damaged the HOY newspaper offices, the UMSA [Greater University of San Andres], the Peruvian Embassy, and the homes of some businessmen.

Minister Alvarez Plata said that the government is using all means available to carry out a thorough investigation of these cases.

In response to questions from the press, the minister said that there is no intention of reunifying the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR), which organized the 1952 revolution. This way the minister dismissed reports of meetings being held for materializing the study of the reunification proposal. This is false, Alvarez Plata said pointedly.

COB PROTESTS U.S. INTERVENTION IN GRENADA

PY011712 Paris AFP in Spanish 0407 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] La Paz, 31 Oct (AFP) -- Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] leader Jose Maria Palacios, in the rally sponsored by the COB in repudiation of the invasion of Grenada, stated here today that Grenada was invaded because the United States wants to prevent the proliferation of national liberation movements in Latin America.

Palacios added that neither missiles nor sophisticated weapons will crush the revolutionary movements of the Latin American peoples.

The rally, which did not include the presence of COB leader Juan Lechin Oquendo, dispersed peacefully once the police prevented the demonstrators from entering Colon Street where the U.S. Embassy is located.

ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS STAGED IN RIO DE JANEIRO

PY011620 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1510 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 1 Nov (EFE) -- Nearly 500 persons, including 10 U.S. citizens who reside in Brazil, have staged two demonstrations to protest the invasion of Grenada. One demonstration took place outside the Rio de Janeiro City Hall and the other outside the U.S. Consulate here. Despite heated speeches against warmongering policies, the demonstrations were peaceful. Only two military policemen, who usually stand guard outside the U.S. Consulate, were there at the time of the demonstration.

The demonstrations were attended by representatives of the Brazilian Union of Secondary Students, the Brazilian Sole Central Organization of Workers (CUT), and several affiliated organizations.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES ALFONSIN ON VICTORY

PY012349 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Today Itamaraty released the text of the telegram which President Joao Figueiredo sent last night to Raul Alfonsin congratulating him on his victory in the Argentine presidential elections.

After congratulating Paul Alfonsin, the Brazilian chief of state voiced his confidence that the friendly relations between the Argentine and Brazilian peoples will be strengthened even more during the new institutional period to be initiated in Argentina, and that the cooperation between our two countries will be intensified for the benefit of the two countries and for all Latin America.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO AFRICA

PY311600 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Oct 83 p 6

[Text] Brasilia -- Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro yesterday said that President Joao Figueiredo's trip to five African countries -- Nigeria, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Algeria, and Cape Verde -- "will be a reaffirmation of a policy that attaches priority to African nations." He thus explained the president's decision to visit that continent between 15 and 21 November 1983.

According to the foreign minister, the trip does not have merely economic and commercial objectives, because Brazilian foreign policy is not just aimed at bringing the balance of payments into equilibrium in December 1984. Therefore, the president's visit cannot be regarded from the viewpoint of the credits he might offer.

Saraiva Guerreiro added: Obviously, nobody expects that commercial exchange with those countries will solve Brazilian economic problems. But for us, and for them, the objectives of this exchange go beyond a mere commercial relationship or very short-term deals. Ours is a long-term policy, and we are interested in keeping our relations flexible.

The foreign minister added that the fact that Brazil is going through a difficult situation and through painful economic adjustments does not justify changes in a foreign policy that has been designed on the basis of a specific kind of evaluation and on long-term objectives. Saraiva Guerreiro noted that he sees no disadvantage in making the trip at a time marked by political difficulties.

Itamaraty has announced that Figueredo will address economic issues in Senegal, Algeria, and Nigeria. While in Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, he will discuss issues that are of a more political nature. In these two countries, the president will basically address the matter of technical cooperation and professional training exchange.

TRAINS, BUSES SET ON FIRE IN SAO PAULO

PY281347 Paris AFP in Spanish 1153 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Sao Paulo, 28 Oct (AFP) -- This morning a group of dissatisfied passengers protesting the lousy service offered by the state-owned railway enterprise set one railway station in the Sao Paulo suburbs and three trains on fire.

Some 5,000 persons surrounding the station hurled rocks, thus preventing the firemen from reaching the building. They arrived at the site 2 hours after the fire had started.

There are still no reports on casualties, but according to the firemen the fire got out of hand.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1309 GMT on 28 October carried a report datelined Sao Paulo which reads: "Some 100 military policemen belonging to the assault battalion took control of the Jaragua railway station, some 15 km from downtown Sao Paulo, which had been set on fire this morning by some 5,000 demonstrators. After hurling many tear gas grenades, the police managed to disperse the demonstrators, including women and children.

"The railway station was completely destroyed and three passanger trains were set on fire by the furious passengers, who also destroyed the house of the railway station chief.

"The incidents started shortly after 0500 (0800 GMT), but the police only intervened 3 hours later. At 0900 (1200 GMT) several buses were set on fire near the station. Police sources stated that another two stations had been attacked, but it has not been officially confirmed whether other incidents took place."]

Order Restored After Riots

PY281540 Paris AFP in Spanish 1449 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Sao Paulo, 28 Oct (AFP) -- The military police have restored peace in northern Sao Paulo, where some 5,000 demonstrators reacted against the lousy service offered by the railway enterprise by setting three trains and two railway stations on fire.

The police disclosed that the situation was normal in Piritube, Jaragua, Perus, and Caieiras, which are along the railway line connecting Sao Paulo to Jundiai in the northern zone of Sao Paulo City.

No injuries were reported and the number of arrested so far totals eight.

RADICALS CONSIDER UNITING WITH SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

PY011500 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 26 Oct 83 p C 3

[Text] In an open memo to party members, the Radical Party [PR] has turned down any type of alliance with the Communist Party, but it has also stated its opposition to that party's proscription. The PR has also announced that the unification of Radicals and Social Democrats is being studied, as well as the possibility of the PR joining the Socialist Bloc. The document issued by the PR presidency explains, in regard to a possible unification with the Social Democrats, that the studies made so far seem to show that "nothing would now stand in the way of agreeing upon a plan of common action within the Democratic Alliance, or even outside it, above all in order to reach our common goals, particularly the return to democracy."

The document says that "the presidency has learned that joint actions are often taken, particularly in the provinces," and asks the addressees of the open memo to make a statement about this point. It explains that the unification efforts were begun before the present party leadership took over and that they had their origin in the Chilean freemasonry. The open memo says that "the present PR leadership has not opposed it," making it clear, however, that "it does not accept the integration, by means of such a unification, of some individuals who have cooperated or are now cooperating with the government, or of persons who are members of the so-called Radical Democracy."

POLICE REPORT ATTACKS ON BUSES, RAILWAY LINE

'Terrorists' Bomb Buses in Santiago

PY261336 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Terrorists have bombed a bus. The incident occurred this morning when subversives placed a bomb inside a bus which covered the (Bilbao)-(Los Trancos) route. Carabineros reported that the bus was parked at the intersection of (Miguel Galero) and (Los Sauces) Streets in Quinta Normal. They added that the explosion caused considerable damage to the bus, destroying most of the engine and body. (Renato Ortega Caceres), the bus owner, has not yet assessed the damage. The policy are searching for the instigators of this terrorist action.

[Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish at 1204 GMT on 27 October reported that "subversives" stole another bus, parked at a terminal, this morning and later burned it.]

Dynamite Attacks Cut Railway Line

PY281756 Paris AFP in Spanish 1652 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 28 Oct (AFP) -- The police have disclosed that today seven dynamite attacks cut the Chilean railway line that links Santiago with the southern and central coast area of the country. It was pointed out that the explosive devices detonated on the railway lines and the electricity posts at dawn today caused serious damage. On the line which runs along the coast, the explosives were placed between Quilpue and Valparaiso, the main Chilean port on the Pacific located 130 km from Santiago.

ANTI-SOVIET RALLY STAGED NEAR USSR EMBASSY

PA011843 Paris AFP in Spanish 1555 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Bogota, 1 Nov (AFP) -- According to eyewitnesses, shots were fired in front of the Soviet Embassy in Bogota on Saturday during a street rally protesting Soviet intervention in Central America and the Caribbean. The incident -- which produced no injuries -- occurred when a group of young people burned a Soviet flag and carried signs rejecting the Soviet presence in these areas.

Although eyewitnesses claimed that the first shots came from the diplomatic legation itself, which is located in the north of Bogota, an embassy spokesman declared that "the police fired the shots."

After admitting that this incident took place, and that it was not the first such occurrence, the embassy spokesman said that the police tried to persuade the protesters to disperse, but failed. They then fired several shots into the air. The protesters, who numbered more than 50, responded to the shots by damaging the walls of the Soviet Embassy.

According to eyewitnesses, the protesters demanded that the Soviet Union abandon its plans to intervene in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Grenada, and other nations in Central America and the Caribbean.

"Afterwards," the embassy spokesman said, "all the details of the incident, including the serial number of the weapon used by the police, the policeman's name, and the number of shots he fired, were entered into the official record."

COMMUNIST LEADER CEPEDA ON BETANCUR GOVERNMENT

PA270118 Havana International Service in Spanish 2050 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Interview with Manuel Cepeda, member of the Secretariat and Politburo of the Communist Party of Colombia, for the "From the Bravo River to Patagonia" ("Del Bravo a la Patagonia") program, in Managua; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] How do you view the Belisario Betancur government?

[Cepeda] We believe that Belisario Betancur's government has not yet concluded dailogue with the people. We believe that there are sufficient forces in the country to obtain an honest opening in favor of our people's goals. We also believe that Betancur is no anomaly among our people. He represents some very important and key sectors in our national political life that desire the frank solution I was referring to.

We must admit that Betancur is a very peculiar phenomenon. He continues to have broad popular support at a time when his government is losing it. The Liberal newspaper EL MUNDO recently described this state of affairs in the following way: The president's situation is good, the government's situation is bad, and the people's situation is even worse.

We feel that, following President Betancur's trip to Europe, the United States, and the United Nations, and with the more frequent talks between the government and the guerrillas, the time for action is now. If President Betancur makes the decision right now, we could take a great step toward the solutions that Colombia requires.

Our party has asked President Betancur to make a decision now, as time is against him. This is true because he is opposed by some very determined rightist forces. These groups voice their opinions through the most reactionary sectors of the Conservative and Liberal Parties, primarily through the gorillas in the Army and those at the service of U.S. imperialism.

Therefore, it would be risky to predict right now what will happen to Betancur's government. There are forces in the country that exert pressure for a positive solution, but there are also other forces -- backed by U.S. imperialism -- which want to stop the Contadora Group and prevent President Betancur from achieving the objectives he announced upon assuming the presidency.

[Reporter] Cepeda, I would like to hear your opinion regarding the meaning that the Cuban revolution has had for Latin America and the Caribbean, in light of the fact that we will celebrate its 25th anniversary on 1 January 1984.

[Cepeda] The Cuban revolution through these 25 years -- 1/4 of a century -- has served as an example of dignity, patriotism, and sovereignty. It has prevented the highest traditions of Latin America from being buried by the bourgeoisie's traitors.

This is why our friendship with Cuba is so deep. I would like to stress the friendship of the Communist Party of Colombia, but I don't want to limit myself to this particular group, as all Colombian patriots see themselves in the spotless mirror of the Cuban revolution, which is the apple of our eye.

ROMANIAN OFFICIALS ARRIVE FOR TRADE TALKS

PA312256 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Bogota -- The joint Colombian-Romanian Trade Commission will meet for 3 days in Bogota, starting today, to review economic relations between the two countries and to explore possible [words indistinct].

A high-level Romanian delegation composed of eight people, headed by Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of the Machine Building Industry, has arrived in Colombia for this purpose. The delegation will remain in Bogota until Friday. During its stay it will meet with Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda, Economic Development Minister Rodrigo Marín, Mines and Energy Minister Carlos Martinez, the directors of INCOMEX [Foreign Trade Institute] and PROEXPO [Export Promotion Fund], the National Cattle Breeders Association, and other officials connected with the economic sector.

The other members of the Romanian delegation include the directors of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Ministry, and the Machine Building Industry Ministry.

During their talks with Colombian officials they will discuss the current state of mutual trade and cooperation in order to strengthen ties, find new areas of trade, and, in general, strengthen the ties of reciprocal assistance and [words indistinct].

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL SETS DATE FOR ELECTIONS

PA011710 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Eustorgio Mendoza, president of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, has called general elections for 29 January 1984. He noted that his organization will guarantee honest and clean elections for all Ecuadoreans. Mendoza appeared on a national radio and television network last night to announce that elections have been called in compliance with the Constitution and electoral law.

It is estimated that some 3.6 million literate and illiterate Ecuadoreans will participate in the voting, which will take place on 29 January 1984 from 0700 to 1700. Approximately one-seventh of the electorate is illiterate. According to the Supreme Tribunal and the calculations of the Civil Registry's national directorate, some 3.6 million citizens, including some 500,000 illiterates, will take part in the event. The president of the tribunal requested that the elections be conducted in an atmosphere of peace and harmony. He asked the political parties and candidates to further the process by acting with dignity, and without rancor or hatred, because we are all brothers and children of a single mother -- Ecuador -- whom we should honor by working for her, for her happiness, and for her benefit.

Free Elections Stressed

PA291719 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Excerpt] President Oswaldo Hurtado has declared that social peace must not be disrupted by the use of verbal insults or physical violence during the election campaign. He said the government has reaffirmed its commitment to free elections and that it will turn over power to whoever is elected by the people. Hurtado added that the government, the forces of public order, and the Supreme Electoral Tirbunal are not the only ones responsible for a proper election, the exercise of the right to vote, and the change of government. He noted that those who participate in the election campaign -- particularly the political parties and their candidates -- are also responsible and must make a commitment not to alter the public order and to accept any decision made by the people. President Hurtado made this statement during a speech he delivered in the 1st Ecuadoran Air Force Zone during the commemoration of the 63d anniversary of the creation of the Air Force.

COMMUNIQUE WARNS AGAINST C.A. DESTABILIZATION

PA301549 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2042 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Quito, 29 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Ecuador has issued a warning on the need to prevent Central American territory from being used for the destabilization of governments in the region. In a communique issued today, Foreign Minister Luis Valencia reaffirmed his government's support for the diplomatic efforts being made by Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela within the so-called "Contadora Group" to achieve peace in Central America.

Valencia identified unjust social structures, the presence of foreign advisers in the area, and other forms of military interference as the causes of the regional conflict. "The flow of weapons to Central America must be stopped, the installation of foreign military bases there must be banned, and the presence of foreign military advisers and any activity to destabilize established governments in the area must be eliminated," he said. He added that the situation also requires the formation of freely elected democratic regimes, the reorganization of Central American economies, and the strengthening of programs for regional cooperation and integration.

MINISTER, POLITICIANS VIEW ARGENTINE ELECTIONS

Foreign Minister Expresses Satisfaction

PY011437 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 1 Nov 83 p 10

[Text] "Paraguay, a country which lives in and enjoys peace, sees with satisfaction that other countries, such as Argentina, are also able to elect their own authorities within a climate of peace."

This is contained in a statement that Foreign Minister Carlos A. Saldivar made yesterday on being asked for his opinion of Sunday's elections.

Referring to the Argentine elections, Saldivar stated: "According to the reports published by the press and the reports we received from our own diplomatic mission, the elections were held with no incidents, and the Argentine people expressed their democratic convictions in electing their authorities."

The Paraguayan foreign minister added: "Paraguay is a country that enjoys and lives in peace and that also allows the people to express their democratic convictions at the appropriate constitutional moments. It is a country which sees with satisfaction that other countries such as Argentina are also able to elect their own authorities within a climate of peace."

"It causes a feeling of satisfaction because it represents a victory for democracy in America. We practice this democracy, and when we see that other countries also practice it, it gives us tremendous satisfaction," the foreign minister concluded.

Politicians Comment on Elections

PY011918 [Editorial Report] Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish in its 1 November issue published on page 10 comments by Paraguayan politicians from different sectors praising the elections held in Argentina.

Mario Abdo Benitez, political secretary of the Colorado Party Government Junta, began by saying "let us hope that after the elections held on Sunday, Argentina will walk the paths of democracy, freedom, and social justice, with respect for human rights, and will also follow a well-defined line of action so that the Argentine people may achieve overall development."

Dr Ignacio Iramain, presidential candidate for the Revolutionary Febrerist Party, stated: "For us Paraguayans, the result of the Argentine elections is of great significance because, due to its closeness, we are related by historical ties of profound social, political, and economic content." Iramain went on to say that the victory of the Radical Civic Union [UCR] is very significant "because it affirms the need to refresh with new values the change of old structures, and Alfonsin represents that renewing trend within the UCR, and he especially represents the victory of democracy over sectarianism for the national convergence which is required in Argentina."

In giving his opinion on the Argentine elections held on Sunday, Colorado Party Deputy Oscar Zacarias Cubilla stated that "above all, and considering the results of the elections held in Argentina, democracy has obtained a victory." He added that "the most important thing is that these elections reflect the falseness of the ideas proposed by some persons that people can live with no political parties. I understand that the only manner to face the extremists of the right or of the left is by channeling the political aspirations of the people through the legally constituted political parties.

Dr Ruben Stanley, government party leader in the Chamber of Deputies, said that "the Argentine elections were held with all legal requirements, which clearly shows the political maturity of our southern neighbor. Whoever is the candidate-elect, we hope he will have the necessary moral force to lead the country through the institutional paths."

The Radical Liberal Party [PLR] headed by Dr Enzo A. Doldan forwarded a telegram to Dr Raul Alfonsin congratulating him on the victory in the elections and expressing its desire for a harmonious integration of political forces. The telegram expressed "the assurance that the demands of the people, based on the political-social forces of that great nation, will be fulfilled in democracy, freedom, and social justice."

Dr Miguel Abdon Saguier, secretary general of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, stated that "we must rejoice because a brotherly Latin American nation has recovered the sovereignty that was usurped by a military dictatorship. We hope that the fratricidal cycle of alternating civilian governments and military coups will finally be rooted out."

USSR ENVOY ON FISHING CONTRACT, OLMOS PROJECT

PY261719 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] In regard to the renewal of the fishing contract which the Soviet Union is seeking to arrange with our country, herewith the statement of USSR Ambassador Anatoliy Filatov:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Ambassador, how would you assess the relations between Peru and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] We feel that we have very good relations, but there is still room for improvement. This depends on the two countries, and I will point out, as I have already done, that I will do my best to strengthen our friendly ties even more.

[Question] If you allow me, Mr Ambassador, what are the prospects or the projects to further strengthen our relations with Russia, pardon me, the Soviet Union?

[Answer] You see, there are many ways. Let me mention for example, the Olmos Project. We are ready to make our contributions for building this large project which is so important for Peru and for the development of the Peruvian economy.

[Question] Are these contributions of a financial type or are they technological, for [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Well, this is an old question. Peru already has the drawings, which were drafted by our technicians, and we are ready to get this project started. [end recording]

FRG AMBASSADOR DENIES PURCHASE OF ARMS

PY281521 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Prime Minister Fernando Schwalb has denied that Peru has purchased arms from the FRG. Schwalb also stated that the FRG Government was displeased over the misleading commentaries that were published following leftist Deputy Javier Diez Canseco's visit to Bonn on alleged arms purchases for fighting terrorism.

The FRG ambassador denied this report to Schwalb during a visit to the latter's office.

INTERIOR MINISTRY TO GUARANTEE ELECTIONS SECURITY

PY011521 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The Interior Ministry will guarantee public order for the upcoming municipal elections, Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca confirmed duirng statements on recent terrorist attacks on police stations. This is what he said:

[Begin recording] [Percovich] We ordered the deployment of all police forces, indicating the areas and institutions that are most likely to be the targets of subversive attacks, and we have ordered the measures that ought to be taken. Thus it is the responsibility of the police forces to undertake all the operations that have been ordered.

[Question] Will the Armed Forces intervene?

[Answer] So far, there has been no order to that effect.

[Question] [Words indistinct] considering the possibility of declaring a state of emergency?

[Answer] No, the president has said that this is precisely what the subversives are after, that a state of emergency be declared so that the electoral process can in some way be discredited. We wish to grant all guarantees we can so that the electoral process can be carried through within the framework of the law and the Constitution, with all guarantees that are required, and in absolute freedom, without any measures that might disturb or discredit what we want to be a clean electoral process. [end recording]

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES RAUL ALFONSIN

PY011716 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1210 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, 1 Nov (TELAM) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry forwarded a message of congratulations to Argentine President-elect Raul Alfonsin for his victory in the elections held on Sunday. Belaunde told Alfonsin that he won the elections with the satisfaction of seeing his country returning to the paths of the Constitution.

The Argentine people [as received] wanted to offer you their most eloquent support to undertake the great task which destiny has reserved for you, the message states.

It adds that the Peruvian people and government express their well-founded hope that under your leadership Argentina's full recovery will be achieved. This recovery is not only the justified desire of your fellow citizens, but also a heartfelt Hispano-American hope. The message concludes: Fervently anticipating the success of your presidential administration within a national brotherhood which the decisive support of your people provides, I want to reiterate our expression of respect and esteem.

TERRORIST COMMAND ATTACKS HUAMACHUCO PRISON

PY311446 Paris AFP in Spanish 1724 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 30 Oct (AFP) -- The police have reported today in Lima that a powerfully armed commando of the extremist group Shining Path yesterday attacked Huamachuco Prison, in northern Peru, with the purpose of liberating 19 terrorists held there. One guard was injured.

Some 40 terrorists, armed with dynamite and firearms, carried out an unexpected attack on the prison. After a brief confrontation with approximately 15 policemen, they were repelled without achieving their objective. The terrorists took their injured with them, although the number is unknown, the police source added.

BRIEFS

BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Khawaja Wasiuddin, the new Bangladesh ambassador to Peru, presented his credentials to President Fernando Belaunde Terry during a ceremony held in the Golden Room of Government House yesterday. [Excerpt] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 14 Sep 83 p A 4 PY]

GENERAL RAPELA PRAISES ELECTIONS IN ARGENTINA

PY311700 Paris AFP in Spanish 1341 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Montevideo, 31 Oct (AFP) -- General Julio Rapela, president of the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission [COMASPO], has described the elections in which Argentine Radical leader Raul Alfonsin obtained victory as praiseworthy and very significent, not only for Argentina but for all Latin America. This is due to the meaning of the election of a new government with the support of the citizenry.

Rapela added that the Argentine elections must have repercussions in all American countries and in the world due to the image and importance of Argentina as a country. Nevertheless, regarding the repercussions these elections can have in Uruguay, he stated: We have our own thoughts, our own ideas, and we do not need anyone to tell us or to lead us to act in accordance with what others do.

Rapela praised the fact that countries can have access to the democratic system by which we Americans were formed, adding that in Uruguay the Armed Forces have set up a system that can be the soundest or the best and that can lead to the same or better objectives than what could be achieved by the Argentine elections.

He also mentioned the similarity between Uruguay and Argentina, repeating that it is good to note, to see, to appreciate, and to adopt that which is useful and positive, but not to act in accordance with what others do.

MILITARY OFFICERS RESUME TALKS WITH POLITICIANS

PY262256 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1332 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 26 Oct (EFE) -- An Uruguayan military committee made up of the Armed Forces' "professional wing" has met with opposition politicians to discuss the possibility of returning to the negotiating table.

According to reports gathered by EFE, the meetings between the military and politicians have been extened to proscribed leaders of the "Blanco" and "Colorado" Parties, which has been interpreted as a rapproachement after several months of uncertainty.

The military officers who make up the negotiating group are Generals Angel Barrios, German de la Fuente, and Pedro Connet, of the Army; Rear Admiral Jorge Fernandez, of the Navy; and Brigadier General Fernando Arbe of the Air Force.

The first meetings were held with Juan Pivel Devoto, president of the National (Blanco) Party, and proscribed leaders Julio Pereyra and Dardo Ortiz, representatives of the exiled leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate.

This is the same military sector which a few months ago held meetings with Colorado Party leader Jorge Batlle and its Secretary General Julio Sanguinetti.

Creation of 'Official Party' Approved

PY290156 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2317 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Montevideo, 27 Oct (EFE) -- The creation of a government party which would allow Uruguayan citizens to have a "new option" of supporting the military regime emerged today after lengthy deliberations of the junta of officers of the Armed Forces.

The old idea of the president of the republic, Lieutenant General Gregorio Alvarez, was approved today by the Armed Forces after the generals voted.

The support for the creation of an official party, proposed by Alvarez some time ago, though with no military support, has gained new strength after a difficult transaction between the two military trends -- "professionals" and "hardliners."

There are three political parties at present in Uruguay authorized by the regime, the "Blanco," "Colorado," and "Civic Union" Parties.

'Negotiation' To Replace Dialogue

PY301726 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0217 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Montevideo, 28 Oct (EFE) -- General Julio Cesar Rapela, chief of the military region of Montevideo, stated today that the dialogue between the military and politicians for the democratization of Uruguay will not be resumed, but that it will be "negotiated."

The formal dialogue between representatives of the Armed Forces, which has held power for more than 10 years, and the legally constituted political parties was severed in July 1983 with mutual accusations of intransigence.

Gen Rapela himself has been the military representative. He is also president of the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission [COMASPO], and he is again in the news.

Rapela admits that "19 or 20 meetings" were held lately between military officers and political leaders, "including proscribed ones," but that the Armed Forces "have not found any reciprocity."

Rapela claims that "there is no intransigence" within the Armed Forces and that now they will negotiate with the politicians. He also criticized the demonstrations organized against the government by the parties, saying that these demonstrations were not "so peaceful."

Interior Minister General Hugo Linares Brun, retired, also referred to this matter, stating the "the demonstrations are not as peaceful as some people say."

There are rumors circulating in this capital on this issue, in the sense that sectors that support the "continuation" of the regime have benefitted by the radical remarks which they use to justify the "danger" of returning to the "chaotic past."

Top military leaders have held meetings over the past few days. According to unofficial reports, they overwhelmingly approved the creation of a political party to support "the process" -- this is what the authoritarian regime calls it -- as an alternative to the traditional parties. Asked about this, Gen Rapela "neither denied nor confirmed" the truth about the formation of a new government party.

Yesterday the president of the republic, Lieutenant General Gregorio Alvarez, retired, who is presumed to be interested in the "temporary" formula similar to the one in Brazil -- between dictatorship and full democracy -- received several representatives of the people in his office. A group of citizens visited the president in his office to offer him their services as mediators between the military and political sectors for the achievement of a democratic agreement, and this group, like others, could be made up of members of the new party.

Uruguayan Ambassador to the United States Alejandro Vegh Villegas will arrive in Montevideo today "to report on the situation in Grenada." He apparently will also report on the financial negotiations with the IMF. Vegh Villegas had been economy and finance minister, the most outstanding one in this regime, and there are rumors in this capital that he may be consulted by the president of the republic on the alleged plan for the continuation of the current regime.

HAVANA REPORTS ARISMENDI STATEMENT ON GRENADA

PA292352 Havana International Service in Spanish 2121 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Statement by Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] At this time, with great emotion and indignation, we have issued a call on behalf of the Communist Party of Uruguay to the Latin American peoples and the entire world to close ranks to repudiate the invasion by U.S. imperialism of Grenada, a small and herioc island.

The U.S. aggression is part of a plan against the peoples of the Caribbean, particularly against Nicaragua and Central America, but most of all against heroic Cuba, whose revolution changed the course of history on our continent.

We are sure that today in Uruguay, where continual demonstrations are staged in an effort to rescue our fatherland and bring freedom, the name of Grenada is becoming a password, just like Cuba, Vietnam, and Nicaragua. We are with them wholeheartedly in the name of our party and people.

BRIEFS

BEEF EXPORTS TO EGYPT -- The National Meat Institute has reported that last night Uruguay signed an agreement to export 10,000 tons of boneless beef to Egypt. The institute added that the 10,000 tons of beef will be shipped to Egypt between December 1983 and February 1984. [Summary] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 29 Sep 83 p 1 PY]

FOREIGN FORCES IN GRENADA DEEMED 'UNACCEPTABLE'

PA0104440 Paris AFP in Spanish 0220 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Caracas, 31 Oct (AFP) -- Venezuela stated emphatically tonight that the presence of continental and extracontinental armed contingents in an independent American nation, invoking a supposed "maintenance of peace" that has not been ordered by the UN Security Council, is absolutely unacceptable.

"For Venezuela, such an initiative goes against UN principles, OAS principles, and the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty," a Foreign Ministry communique stated.

"The presence of foreign troops in a neighboring country (Grenada is only 130 km from the Venezuelan coastline) is viewed by Venezuela as a serious threat to our national security and an ill-fated precedent for the independence of the hemisphere's nations," the communique noted.

The Foreign Ministry cited international press sources which reported that a multinational force comprised of contingents from countries on other continents will intervene in Grenada to "maintain peace." The communique pointed out that these forces would be composed of British Commonwealth troops under the leadership of Shridath Ramphal, former Guyanese foreign minister and current secretary of the commonwealth.

The Foreign Ministry said that "Venezuela believes it is the shared responsibility of all the countries on this continent to find paths toward that objective (of free, popular, and democratic consultation) and to put an end to the current irregular situation." It added that it is willing to hold necessary consultations and to help in any way it can.

The communique said: "Our conscientious respect for the sovereignty of our neighboring island countries must not be interpreted in any way as indifference to the events taking place there."

It added that "quite the contrary, we are convinced that the real and effective independence of those nations is the best guarantee for Venezuela's security." The communique recalled that "the economic and cultural programs we have been implementing have been directed toward the accomplishment of this objective."

In conclusion, it pointed out: "In view of those factors affecting our vital interests, we have the right and obligation to make certain that that independence is not annulled de facto or by law, directly or indirectly, through the intervention of foreign forces."

PRESIDENT REPORTS ON ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENTS

FL300841 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1650 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Morelia, Michoacan, 29 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid has stated that there is at present a serious international situation with serious threats to world peace, and an economic system characterized by a lack of mechanisms for cooperation.

At a working meeting held here, the chief executive stated that despite the seriousness and concurrence of these challenges of unprecedented magnitude, Mexico is showing itself to be a strong, mature, and vigorous nation in the face of adversity.

In this context he announced that Mexico is about to enter the second stage of the domestic program for economic reorganization, which in certain aspects is lighter than the first stage, but in other aspects is even harsher.

He explained that it will be lighter because the adjustments to be made are going to be fewer than those made months ago, and it will be harsher because the time involved will be longer and problems will be dealt with in a more focused and precise manner.

De la Madrid pointed out that this will require all Mexicans to be more imaginative, and to use more talent and efforts. He added that although the country has not emerged from the crisis, it has controlled and dominated it. The hyperinflationary spiral has been stopped.

He stressed that the serious currency exchange instability has been controlled, and that productive plants and employment have been defended as a result of a mature and solid attitude by all social sectors and all Mexican people.

The president believes that the country will overcome its problems and will be capable of introducing into its society econmic a political qualitative changes based on democracy and freedom that will strengthen the foundations for development.

NAVY 'INTENSIFIES WATCH' IN TERRITORIAL WATERS

PA311701 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 29 Oct 83 p 6

[Words in boldface as published]

[Text] The Mexican Navy has intensified its watch of the nation's territorial waters by implementing specific programs in 17 naval zones and 13 sectors, according to reports. Based on these measures, specific activities have been assigned and projected for men, vessels, aircraft, weapons, and installations in the states of Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatan, Quintana Roo, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michoacan, Jalisco, Colima, Nayarit, Sonora, Sinaloa, and the two states in Baja California.

Official Mexican naval sources noted that beyond the 12-mile maritime zone known as the TERRITORIAL SEA, there is also a 188 nautical-mile area called the PATRIMONIAL SEA. These are strictly Mexican waters, and are the site of such important maritime activities as fishing, mineral exploration, oil exploitation in the seabed, and a number of investigatory operations.

The Fisheries Secretariat has admitted that countries which are classified as members of the THIRD WORLD due to their marginal economic development -- including Mexico -- have long been unaware of the benefits derived from work done regularly "by other people in foreign vessels" right off their own coasts.

FISHING AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED WITH CUBA

FL312250 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2124 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico, 31 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Cuban Vice Minister of the Fishing Industry Aldo Margolles reported here today that Mexico and Cuba will sign a fishing agreement which will allow the Cuban fleet to fish for red snapper and black wrasse along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

Margolles, who was interviewed at the Mexico City International Airport, said that he will participate in a bilateral meeting between Mexico and Cuba to discuss fishing. He said the meeting, which will begin today and last through next Friday, will be held at the Secretariat of Fisheries (SEPESCA). He noted that the agreement will be signed during the meeting.

Likewise, he said that this meeting is being held within the framework of the bilateral agreement for joint actions to foster cooperation and exchange of experiences between the two governments. He added that Mexican-Cuban relations call for the exchange of experiences in the field of agriculture.

Regarding his country's relations with Nicaragua in the area of fishing, the Cuban vice minister noted that his country is providing all the technical aid and cooperation needed so that the Sandinist government can develop its fishing systems.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR CITES COUNTRY'S TRADE SURPLUS

FL310030 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1823 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 30 October (NOTIMEX) -- French Ambassador to Mexico Bernard Bochet has stated here that Mexico will have a trade surplus with France which will reach $500 million.

In statements published by the Mexico City daily EL SOL DE MEXICO, the diplomat added that France is following with interest the activities of President Miguel de la Madrid's government to surmount the economic crisis, and that the actions seem clear and decisive, which allows one to think that Mexico is on the way to recovery and progressive change.

He said that not only is government activity interesting in this field, but the president's mission for structural change in several sectors of life in the country, which can give Mexico new perspectives for the future, is also interesting.

Ambassador Bochet stated that the sale of Mexican hydrocarbons to France has a tendency to increase, while French exports have decreased by between 40 and 45 percent, compared with the same period last year.

He said that during the first 6 months of this year, Mexico's surplus was 1.7 billion francs ($200 million), which indicates that it will approach half a million dollars [figure as received] by the end of 1983.

Finally, the representative of the French Government emphasized that next year the automobile motor plant being constructed in Durango will open. It will not only supply the Mexican market, but will also export to Canada and the United States.

FURTHER REPORTS OF REACTION TO GRENADA INVASION

Christian Democrats Reject Intervention

PA011929 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Nov 83 p 10-A

[Communique issued by the Christian Democratic Party -- date not given]

[Text] Nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states is a principle which reflects the respect that popular self-determination should receive at the international level. Those who democratically express their free will deserve this respect, and those who forcibly impose themselves on such people violate their fundamental human rights.

The people of Grenada have faced an unsettled situation for many years. This was true first under Eric Gairy's rightist police state, and later under the repressive Marxist government of Maurice Bishop, which ended in the latter's overthrow and assassination by more radical Marxist soldiers, who then took power themselves. The people of Grenada, who have been denied the possibility of democratic self-determination throughout this process, now suffer the consequences of armed intervention.

In response to this situation, the Christian Democratic Party:

1. Demands, initially, that the Grenadian people's right to live under a democratic system be assured, without the imposition of regimes by force and free of any sort of foreign intervention, in line with the other democratic nations in the Caribbean.

2. Deplores the disturbing presence in the Caribbean of such regimes as the governments of Cuba and Haiti, which repress their people, flagrantly violate human rights, and reject any process of democratization.

3. Reaffirms its deep conviction that in Latin America, nonintervention and, with it, peace can only guaranteed through popular self-determination and the application of democracy.

4. Calls upon the Contadora Group to act urgently and boldly to promote the democratization of each Central American country as a basic means of overcoming intervention and avoiding war.

5. States that the OAS has the unavoidable responsibility, according to its charter and complementary treaties, to face the task of democratization in the Caribbean, Central America, and the Southern Cone.

Havana Cites BAYANO Condemnation

PA282310 Havana International Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] BAYANO, a Panamanian newspaper, issued a communique stating that the invasion of Grenada is a clear warning of the intentions and scope of U.S. policy in Central America, particularly in Nicaragua and El Salvador. It stated that with this attack on Grenadian independence, Washington seeks to engage in psychological warfare to scare the leaders of the Latin American countries and force them to give in to blackmail and pressures. The communique stresses that under no pretext and under no circumstances can our peoples accept U.S. interference or its assumption of the role of gendarme in Latin America.

Hundreds Visit Cuban Embassy

PA291452 Havana International Service in Spanish 1214 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Hundreds of people have visited the Cuban Embassy in Panama to express their solidarity with the attitude adopted by the Cuban internationalist workers in Grenada. Cuba, yes, Yankees, no! Hands off Grenada, the Caribbean, and Central America! Glory to Cuban internationalist builders! These and other slogans were chanted by the visitors.

Meanwhile, more than 25,000 Panamanian students have interrupted their normal activities to stage protest meetings in which they demanded an immediate end to the U.S. occupation of Grenada.

DEFENSE FORCES CHIEF CONFIRMS MAY 1984 ELECTIONS

PA312238 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Oct 83 pp 14-A, 15-A

[Report on interview with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces, by journalist Migdalia Fuentes of LA PRENSA, 28 October; place not given]

[Excerpts] The General Staff of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama, in a weekly meeting held last Friday and in exclusive statements for LA PRENSA, said that elections should be held in May 1984. "There is nothing to prevent elections. If El Salvador holds elections during a time of tension and war, what is there to prevent Panama from holding elections?" four-star General Manuel Antonio Noriega said.

Continuing on the topic of elections, Noriega said that the Defense Forces are receiving advice from the Venezuelan Supreme Electoral Council, and will be trained in order to offer logistical support to the Electoral Tribunal. "We cannot do any more," he said.

LA PRENSA, taking into consideration that they (the military) have a right to vote, asked what qualities, in the General Staff's opinion, the next Panamanian president should have. Noriega responded: "On 12 August 1983, when the change of command occurred, we decided that the president should be responsible for his duties as head of the Executive Branch. The Defense Forces will continue supporting that branch, which is what the Constitution and the citizens require of the armed forces."

The 1984 elections constitute a work plan which began with General Torrijos himself, who designed a plan to gradually remove the armed forces from influence and responsibility in the realm of public affairs. Mentally and spiritually, we feel that this continues to be the same, and the plan should materialize. We have no interest in continuing to be the planners and executors of public matters, Noriega pointed out. He added that the president is no longer under the pressure of making executive decisions on the basis of what is or is not said at the National Guard.

Noriega pointed out, however, that "frankly and realistically, the separation cannot be made overnight, nor can we be indifferent to what takes place in public administration."

"We have to carry this out gradually, with sufficient time allowed for a total detachment, which will take place when the new president is sworn in in 1984."

Noriega added that there are times in our hemisphere when the military constitutes a chain of command because the needs of the communities themselves call for the military to take power. "The societies themselves produced this type of militaryman. At this time, we believe it would be difficult for a militaryman to assume power -- unless there is chaos, a catastrophe, or an emergency -- and be successful in finding solutions to such problems as hunger and catastrophic public debts facing some countries."

On this point, General Noriega, as well as Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, chief of the General Staff, pointed out that these qualities desirable in the next Panamanian president "constitute only an ideal in our minds, similar to solutions to some problems we have often referred to at this table."

"We will not be the ones to impose these qualities on the candidates, and we are speaking of the next president of the Republic, regardless of whether he is a member of the opposition or of the government," Noriega said.

One subject that caught General Noriega's attention was the assessment of Law No 20, better known as the Defense Law, which refers to the functioning of the Panamanian armed forces. Noriega said that a response has been awaited from the moment the charter was presented to the president for review.

"We are not stubborn; we only state that we do not wish to be caught; we know that there are political groups that wish to impose a Venezuelan law here," Noriega said.

Why must we accept a Venezuelan law? If we were to look for a law, we would turn to the law of the United States, or Mexico, or of Peru, Commander Noriega said. The chief of the Defense Forces also pointed out: "We want a Panamanian law in keeping with our reality, and it is an affront, an insult, to see a Venezuelan law brought here to be imposed on us."

"It is not that it is Venezuelan, but the fact that they (the politicians) adjust it to suit themselves," Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, chief of the General Staff, pointed out.

The Venezuelan law is very well suited to the reality of the Venezuelan Armed Forces. It is a beautiful law that has been accepted by Venezuela, but it is an insult to have them bring it here. It would be like bringing us a Cuban law to comply with, Noriega said.

We are not going to oppose the Constitution, Noriega pointed out. We will accept the decision that we have placed in the hands of the president and will, we insist, follow the administrative and legal procedures that are in accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Panama.

Meanwhile, Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera said that there was a confrontation in 1968 because of a lack of knowledge in the Executive Branch about matters that are of the greatest importance to any institution: its internal regulations, its roster, and its internal procedures, which had been violated. This resulted in the 1968 coup, which was later legitimized. We would not like to see this happen again. Thus, we are seeking laws that will preserve the life of the institution, with the duties and rights that the commander has pointed out, so that we will not have to have confrontations with any branch -- the executive, the legislative, or the judicial.

Migdalia, there is something that you should report, which is that we were told in Venezuela by Carlos Andres Perez that a group of politicians had visited there looking for laws to impose on us here in Panama, Noriega said.

Meanwhile, Commander Noriega said that civic action is coherent and planned in American armies, a response to the East-West international ideological confrontations, the reason that prompted Che Guevara's presence in Bolivia. The armies are a part of civic action programs, the first step in their participation in the community, from which they were estranged, Noriega pointed out.

Officials Resign To Become Candidates

PA011619 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Ernesto Perez Balladares today resigned from his post as general director of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification, ERHA, to run for president in the 1984 elections. Perez Balladares offered his resignation to the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives.

Justo Fidel Palacios presented his resignation as government and justice minister to the president of the Republic. Palacios' letter of resignation, dated 31 October, states that he made his decision to ease the president's difficult task of restructuring his government. The objective of this reorganization is to unify the various political groups that will compete in the 1984 election campaign under the common banner of Panama's well-being.

Meanwhile, the nation's attorney general, Efrain Villarreal Arenales, has placed his post at the disposal of President Ricardo de la Espriella. In a letter sent by Villarreal to President De la Espriella this afternoon, the attorney general reviewed the accomplishments of his 3-month term of office and thanked President De La Espriella for having given him the opportunity to serve in one of the administration's most important posts.

Arias' Candidacy 'Not Beneficial'

PA012313 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Nov 83 p 10 A

["Without Rhyme or Reason" column by Mario J. de Obaldia]

[Excerpts] When we arrived in David last Friday night, the first thing we were told was that Arnulfo Arias had received a message from the National Guard General Staff telling him that in the opinion of the military, his (Dr Arias') presidential candidacy is not very beneficial for Panama, because the head of the Arco Iris [Arias' farm] is a very controversial figure, a very volatile person surrounded by many volatile friends and having many desperate enemies. Thus his candidacy could result in violence, which the National Guard would have to deal with.

I thought at the time that this was only one of the many rumors spread by the government to maintain unity between the pro-government political parties for as long as possible. I disregarded the rumor.

But last Sunday, at noon, in the offices of the provincial directorate of the Authentic Panamenist Party in Chiriqui, I heard the party general secretary angrily say something along these lines: "No one can deny Arnulfo Arias the right to run for office. His candidacy will depend on the people's will, which is God's voice; only the people's opinion could be a possible end to any aspirations he might have." After hearing that remark, I began to think that perhaps what I had thought to be an unfounded rumor might be a report based on actual facts. And I thought that at that precise moment, the period of peaceful coexistence between the Authentic Panamenists, General Noriega, and Mr De la Espriella had abruptly come to an end.

COLUMNIST ON NORIEGA'S ARMS TRAFFIC REMARKS

PA011608 Panama City LA PRESNA in Spanish 1 Nov 83 p 8 C

["In a Few Words" column]

[Excerpts] A couple of years ago, during a stormy meeting with members of LA PRENSA's board of directors, Noriega stated that the charges we were making against him about being deeply involved in arms contraband would have no effect, since whatever he was doing had the approval of the gringos.

Commenting on Noriega's statement, I asked him in this column whether he was also splitting the profits with the gringos. In the case of the Panamanian gorillas, they lacked even a speck of political conviction and showed absolutely no solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. Everything was reduced to a dirty and profitable deal. I know of a pilot who earned $1 million for his services. How much did his employers earn? At that time, Noriega did not specify whether other contraband, similar to the illicit arms, was also being smuggled with the complicity of the gringos. Well, the matter remained within the confines of a closed meeting and an almost private charge in my column.

But now...

Migdalia [Fuentes, LA PRENSA journalist] has conducted a number of interviews with members of the General Staff. Since she is an excellent journalist, she limited herself to asking a few questions and duly jotted down the answers. In other words, she let them speak, the worst thing one can do to a soldier. Before getting to the topic, here's a general statement: The members of the General Staff are not the most rational or intelligent people in Panama.

Noriega has now publicly admitted that U.S. authorities were involved in the illicit arms traffic. He said: "At no time, not even for a minute, under no circumstances, was the U.S. Government unaware." He then said that the Calzada Larga Airport "is a civilian airport...but continues to be strategic." Strategic in what sense?

Let's wait for the U.S. Government's reaction, since such a direct and grave accusation cannot go unanswered.

BRIEFS

EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION CREATED -- President Ricardo de la Espriella today created an unemployment commission for the cities of Panama, Colon, and Chorrera and the district of San Miguelito. Its initial goal will be the immediate creation of 700 jobs. A decree issued today in this regard established mechanisms for this commission to devise, adopt, and develop projects and programs to reduce unemployment in the areas concerned. The commission will be headed by Panama City Mayor Nilson Espino. [Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Oct 83 PA]

MILITARY DELEGATION TO VENEZUELA -- A delegation of officers of the Defense Forces of Panama headed by Colonel Angel Mina Justiniani has left for Venezuela to learn about the cooperation that the Venezuelan Armed Forces give to the Supreme Electoral Council in that country. Colonel Mina said that it is planned to create an office in Panama to support the efforts of the Electoral Tribunal with a view to the 1984 elections. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 27 Oct 83 PA]

COSTA RICA

HAVANA INTERVIEWS PVP'S MORA ON U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA262033 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Nestor Nunez interview with Eduardo Mora Valverde, member of the Costa Rican Popular Vanguard Party, who attended the recent Theoretical Conference on U.S.-Latin American Relations held at the Palace of Conventions in Havana -- date not given; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Nunez] Mr Mora, there have recently been numerous reports regarding the influence that the new U.S. ambassador in San Jose has on government sectors, and on the transformation of Costa Rica into a base to launch attacks on the Sandinist revolution. We would like to hear your opinion on how these two reports relate to each other.

[Mora] Well, since you have mentioned the U.S. ambassador, I would like to tell you that this man is not a diplomat. He is an agent of the CIA and the Pentagon who has been sent to Costa Rica to accomplish one of the objectives of the well-known CIA plan to Vietnamize Central America. This man replaced McNeil, who is a very reactionary man but who sincerely believes in a dual focus policy, that is, to offer some aid and strike a blow at the same time. Following this policy, McNeil promoted agreements between the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua and the creation of the joint commission and also facilitated negotiations between the FMLN and the Salvadoran Government that had been promoted by the Costa Rican Government.

As a result, the U.S. Government decided to replace McNeil because he was not serving its interests. They replaced him with this new ambassador. This man has undoubtedly been successful. He is a thug who calls ministers and deputy ministers on the telephone from his own office to scold them and even give them orders.

He recently met with the chief of the Costa Rican Security Office, which is part of the Public Security Ministry. The chief is a staunch anticommunist cop, but he made the mistake of stopping a shipment of arms for Pastora, who protested this action allegedly from the jungles of Nicaragua. The U.S. ambassador told the security chief during the meeting that as a result he would be dismissed from his post.

This is evidence of how the ambassador has become somewhat the power behind the throne in Costa Rica. The present situation is a very delicate one because the Costa Rican Government leaders, some out of complicity and others out of complacency, have allowed our territory to become a base of operations for Pastora and imperialism to attack Nicaragua.

There is a very interesting fact worth mentioning here. Before I left Costa Rica, a half-page ad with a letter signed by the presidency minister's mother, who is also the sister of the ambassador to Washington, appeared in the Costa Rican press. She has very close government ties. This woman expressed her horror because Pastora's operations on our northern border will seriously involve Costa Rica and will probably cause very serious conflicts that will soon involve us in an armed confrontation. This very concerned women directed her message Pastora, giving his address as somewhere in Costa Rica, asking him to leave Costa Rica.

She told him to fight against his country's government if he wished to do so, but to do so in his own country. She told him to leave Costa Rican territory and said that if he did not do so, the Costa Ricans, herself included, would throw him out of the country.

This attitude reveals the increasing outrage against Pastora's intervention. It also shows how very large sectors of the people have become alarmed and are even willing to apply pressure on the Costa Rican Government to throw Pastora out.

However, the problem is that the Costa Rican Government is far too committed. If we were to analyze the president or any of the ministers, we would probably find that they do not want to involve Costa Rica in the conflict. But their previous commitments are vast, especially their economic commitments.

There are inconformities and contradictions here. At this moment, progressive democratic forces are taking advantage of these contradictions and are trying to keep Costa Rica from becoming involved in a war with Nicaragua very soon.

However, I would like to tell you very honestly that the United States will leave Central America defeated. This defeat will be worse than the one they suffered in Vietnam. I also want to tell you that we, the Costa Rican revolutionaries, are willing to turn their troops into ashes before allowing any U.S. or foreign soldier at the service of imperialism to set foot in our country. We are going to fight alongside the Nicaraguan people, alongside the Nicaraguan Government, and alongside the other Central American peoples for the independence of our country; for the right to follow an independent path; and for the self-determination of Central America.

EL SALVADOR

COPREFA ON FMLN-FDR REJECTION OF DIALOGUE

PA300124 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Oct 83

[News bulletin issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, in San Salvador; date not given]

[Text] If Fidel Castro actually told the truth in his statements, there was 1 Cuban military adviser for every 1,000 inhabitants in the small Republic of Grenada, which has an area of only 300 square kilometers and 150,000 inhabitants, before it was invaded by joint forces from the United States and some eastern Caribbean nations. As a matter of fact, when deploring the fall of the Marxist Grenadian military regime and the Cuban casualties in combat on the island, Castro reported that there were 140 Cuban military advisers who, together with some 550 construction workers -- or 700 men in all -- had taken up arms to defend the opprobious regime of the murderers who replaced Maurice Bishop.

Castro's account makes a mockery of the loud protests by the sectors that claim there is a massive U.S. military presence in El Salvador. There are 55 U.S. military advisers on noncombat missions in El Salvador. In other words, there is one adviser for every 85,455 inhabitants.

FMLN Terrorists Admit Absolute Subservience to Castro

Using as an expedient their claim that they condemn the act of aggression against Grenada, the top ringleaders of the FMLN-FDR have announced that they are definitely walking out of the peace talks promoted by the Salvadoran Government through the Peace Commission.

Noting that they consider all avenues to peace closed, and proclaiming that armed struggle is the only possible option, the terrorists' leadership has dashed the hopes of the Salvadoran people and democratic peoples of the world for a quick return to peace in our beleaguered nation.

The FMLN's and FDR's announcement is no surprise, however, because their ringleaders had been looking for an excuse, however weird it may be, to avoid a popular verdict on the country's destiny. The decision also demonstrates the FMLN's and FDR's total dependence on the regime of Fidel Castro, the main [word indistinct] by the overthrow of the Marxist Grenadian regime.

REPORTAGE ON ARMY, GUERRILLA MILITARY ACTIONS

Rebel Victory Over Army

PA282005 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] The first company of the first battalion of the 1st Infantry Brigade has been ambushed and partially eliminated. [passage indistinct] concluded 2 hours later with the disorderly retreat of the troops of Colonel Oneciforo Blandon.

A war report sent by Commanders Misael Gallardo and Mauricio Carcamo indicated that the operation was called "Companero Chilo, Until Victory Always," as a tribute to the companero who died fighting during seizure of the new highway 2 weeks ago.

In this victorious operation, our revolutionary forces seized the following materiel: [words indistinct] an M-79 grenade-launcher and many grenades, thousands of rounds of different calibers and other materiel. This report is not final.

A total of 61 casualties were inflicted on the 1st Infantry Brigade, including two officers. The dead officers are Nelson Quevedo and Jose Campos. We were also informed that soldier Francisco Alfredo Flores surrendered to our forces. A total of 32 weapons and 61 casulties was the result of these victorious operations as our national politico-military campaign "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador" advances.

In future transmissions, we will provide more information on these new defeats of the puppet army.

The rifles of the people's army and of Agustin Farabundo Marti are consolidating with victories over Yankee imperialism their solidarity with the courageous Grenadian people, who on the same day were the target of the aggressive plans of Yankee imperialism.

Long live our national politico-military campaign "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador!" Grenada, the Salvadoran people say "present"!

Zablah Brigade Communique on Grenada

PA291652 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Summary from poor reception] Radio Venceremos will now broadcast a communique issued by the General Command of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade concerning the U.S. invasion of Grenada:

"The General Command of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade has deemed it necessary to address its units regarding the incidents on the island of Grenada. The armed actions by the Reagan government against Grenada is a show of force that seeks to make Central American revolutionaries abandon their firm positions."

However, Reagan cannot force Salvadoran fighters to retreat through a shameful show of force in which one of the largest powers on our planet confronted the smallest nation o our continent.

Shamefully, despite the fact that they took their best forces, the North Americans encountered enormous difficulties and had to pay a high military price in order to overcome a handful of Cuban and Grenadian patriots. "What disastrous results must the gentlemen in the Pentagon and the White House expect to achieve here in Central America where they will face both a united Nicaragua duly prepared for war and the Salvadoran people, who have already formed a powerful and invincible revolutionary army?"

"The Salvadoran revolutionaries inform Reagan and Mr Weinberger that their abuse and demonstrations of force do not frighten us." In the face of these actions, we will respond with additional armed operations. "This is the only language we can use to mak them understand that they cannot (?continue their invasion)."

"We advise Mr Reagan and Mr Weinberger to look at the example set by the Cuban and Grenadian patriots who died fighting for Latin American dignity. It was a lesson in morale and honor, values which they lack completely. Our fighters are full of these intrinsic values -- morale, honor, dignity, and (?heroism)."

Many of our fighters have died heroically rather than surrender to the dictatorship's repressive apparatus. "Therefore, the General Command of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigad urges all its fighters to pick up the flag of the Cuban and Grenadian patriots, because it is the banner of revolutionary honor."

One revolution has been lost, but many are now stronger. A skirmish has been lost, but new revolutionary victories and great battles lie ahead.

"General Command of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade. Revolution or death, we will win!'

Army To Protect Coffee Harvest

PA300432 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Army personnel, especially those of the Cazadores Battalion, have been sent to the coffee-growing areas of the Departments of San Miguel and San Vicente -- mainly to the Provinces of Santiago de Maria, Alegria, and Berlin. They have also been sent to San Jorge and Ciudad Barrios, where many leftist groups have been seen during the past hours. These groups reportedly plan to prevent the coffee harvest operations. The first military reports reveal that the Cazadores Battalion has begun a large-scale operation to clean out these towns and prevent any threats from the leftists against tl workers.

FMLN Summarizes Military Actions

PA292045 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] The following is the information gathered on our military campaign. Attention During our "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador" military campaign we have recovered 501 rifles. We also recovered these support pieces: 22 weapons, includ ing 81- and 60-mm mortars, 50 cal machineguns, M-60 machineguns, grenade launchers, an other types of support weapons.

We took 212 prisoners of war during the fighting. We repeat: 212 prisoners captured on the battlefield. This includes the commander of the Cobra Battalion in Cabanas, Major Napoleon Medina Garay, also known as the Butcher of El Junquillo. It also includes Captain Tomas Calvo Alfaro, commander of the Tenancingo Garrison.

More than 1,100 casualties were inflicted on the dictatorship's forces. We captured tens of thousands of rounds for the recovered weapons, and more than 250 shells for our support weapons: mortars, 90-mm cannons, grenade launchers, and the other weapons which we have already listed.

Attention, Salvadoran people: During our "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador" campaign we carried out our largest artillery attack thus far. This was directed against the dictatorship's main garrison in the city of San Miguel. The attack was conducted against the barracks of the 3d Infantry Brigade. This attack also included a raid on San Miguel and the neutralization of the dictatorship's main barracks in the nation's third largest city.

During our "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador" operation, FMLN units defeated the dictatorship's forces in Jucuaran, Villa el Triunfo, Intipuca, Nuevo Eden de San Juan -- twice within a period of 10 days -- San Jorge, San Rafael de Oriente, Chirilagua, Chinameca, Tenancingo, Chapeltique, Lolotique, (Buenaventura), Jucuapa, San Antonio de Las Moscas, Ozatlan, Jutiapa, El Transito, and Santo Domingo. Eighteen towns were taken by the FMLN in our military campaign, which began on 3 September.

During this campaign, we launched five important artillery attacks, thus proving the phase of technical development attained by our revolutionary army. In 20 ambushes, we inflicted great casualties on the troops of the dictatorship. Similarly, our forces raided several towns, including Santa Clara, San Simon, Gualococti, and San Isidro.

In nearly 2 months of fighting, we also damaged the following war equipment belonging to the dictatorship: one U.S.-made A-37 Dragonfly airplane and two U.S.-made military gunships.

War equipment destroyed: 1 armored personnel carrier, 1 armored vehicle, 16 military vehicles, and 5 fuel trucks. Three military trucks were seized by our forces and remain in our possession.

During our "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador" campaign, the FMLN staged 21 actions to control various highways. These included a 3-day period of control over the Pan American Highway and litoral highway, as well as domination of several major national highways, including the northern highway and other Salvadoran roads.

We continue to relay information concerning the FMLN's military campaign, which opened on 3 September: As part of our policy to destroy the millions sent by Reagan to the dictatorship, and in accord with our line of sabotage against the war economy which allows the dictatorship to organize more battalions and continue its genocide, we carried out the following acts of sabotage, among others: six bridges were destroyed. These bridges include such important links in the infrastructure as the Puente Plateado, Puente Urbina, and the railroad bridge near the city of San Miguel. These bridges were destroyed during the victorious raids launched by our army in the country's third largest city, San Miguel.

During these operations, our forces sabotaged and destroyed three important power substations and dozens of electrical towers and poles, causing heavy losses to the dictatorship's war economy. Similarly, three coffee plantations belonging to families in the oligarchy were sabotaged after our revolutionary forces defeated the nearby enemy troops and occupied the towns.

Through our campaign of sabotage against the dictatorship's war economy, we have caused heavy losses worth two times the sum sent by Reagan during the last months. In this way, our revolutionary army and people continue to advance and defeat the puppet army, thus disrupting once and for all the imperialist plans in our homeland!

FMLN Launches Cabanas Campaign

PA310325 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Attention, Salvadoran people, your attention, please: Our heroic revolutionary forces have delivered a new blow in Cabanas Department. We have annihilated a company of the Sensuntepeque military detachment.

Your attention: This morning we established direct contact with the command post of our Modesto Ramirez Central Front. [3-second break in transmission] against a company from the Sensuntepeque detachment. The operation "Yankees: Out of Grenada and Central America" began at 0200 today, Sunday, 30 October. The operation began with an attack on enemy positions in El Coyote Hill, La Cruz, and Tejutepeque, in Cabanas Department. The successful operation, commanded by Octavio Martinez and Salvador Guerra, was against enemy positions defended by a company from the Sensuntepeque detachment. These positions have been taken by vanguard units from our Modesto Ramirez Central Front.

This morning we made contact with Commander Salvador Guerra, commander of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front forces, who led our forces in this operation. We have been able to obtain preliminary information on this new and successful military operation called "Yankees: Out of Grenada and Central America."

[Begin Guerra recording] At 0200 this morning, vanguard units from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front of the FMLN initiated the operation "Yankees: Out of Grenada and Central America." This operation has a very profound meaning of a solidarity with the people of [2-second break in transmission] democracy and liberty that the FMLN is currently waging in the struggle of the Salvadoran people.

The attack began at 0200. Right now, at 0930, we have complete control over the town. They had three fairly well fortified positions -- those of El Coyote, of La Cruz, and in the town of Tejutepeque, where there was a company -- the 1st Tiger Company -- from the Sensuntepeque military detachment.

Preliminary reports indicate that many prisoners have been taken. We have counted only 13, but there are more.

We have recovered the following materiel: 1 120-mm mortar, 1 81-mm mortar, 2 60-mm mortars, 2 90-mm cannon, 1 [word indistinct] grenade launcher, 1 HK-21 machinegun, 2 M-60 machineguns, 53 M-16 rifles, and quantities of ammunition and supplies. We will continue to search the town for soldiers still at large. We will also continue to report on the progress of this operation. The enemy has tried to obtain reinforcement from Ilobasco, on the road to Tejutepeque. We have engaged them in combat there also. [10-second break in transmission] [end recording]

Managua Reports on Fighting

PA310350 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2245 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Oct (SALPRESS) -- Radio Farabundo Marti has reported that today at 0200 GMLN forces began the "Yankees: Out of Grenada and Central America" operation with the annihilation of a company of the government Army station in Tejutepeque and on El Coyote and La Cruz Hills.

Tejutepeque, a city of 8,000 residents in Cabanas Department, approximately 60 km from San Salvador, was being protected by a company of the Sensuntepeque detachment. According to the rebel station, the company was totally annihilated.

This operation, carried out within the framework of the "Independence, Liberty, and democracy for El Salvador" campaign which began on 3 September, resulted in the taking of 15 prisoners, the damaging of a push-and-pull aircraft, and the recovery of 53 M-16 rifles, 2 90-mm cannon, 2 M-60 machineguns, 1 HK-21, 4 mortars -- 120-mm, 60-mm, and 79-mm -- 1 grenade launcher, and 1 TCR-70 radio.

The rebel station added that the government forces tried to reinforce the company using the Ilobasco road, but heavy clashes resulted. The fighting on the Ilobasco road was still comtinuing at 1500.

Commander Salvador Guerra, chief of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front group, stressed the importance of solidarity with the Grenadian people. He added that within the next few days, the FMLN will increase actions against imperialist intervention in Grenada and Central America within the framework of the "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador" campaign.

Valentin (?Martinez), guerrilla commander at the central front, said that this action is the first response in light of Reagan's aggression against the people of Grenada, and described the aggression as an insult to the dignity of the Latin American peoples. He stressed that the actions will continue.

Fighting was also reported in San Rafael Cedros, Cuscatlan Department, 39 km from San Salvador.

Army: Cuscatlin Attacks Repelled

PA010339 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Rebels attacked bridge installations and the electric substation in San Rafael Cedros between 2300 last night and this morning. Military reports given to our news department say that beginning at 2300 last night, leftist forces attacked security guards of the (El Atachin) Bridge on the road joining San Rafael Cedros and Ilobasco.

In addition, the rebels attacked the San Rafael Cedros electric substation, although these two strategic points in the Cuscatlan Department are heavily guarded. According to military reports, the leftist forces did not achieve their objective -- destruction of the bridge and substation.

During the fierce clashes that took place between 2300 last night and 0700 this morning, 5 soldiers of the Cojutepeque Detachment were killed, 10 were wounded, and 2 rebels were left behind on the battlefield. The military reports stressed that the guerrillas did not achieve their objectives.

Rebels Occupy Tejutepeque

PA010408 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Leftist troops today occupied Tejutepeque, Cabanas Department, after 10 hours of fighting. According to official sources, several civilians who were wounded in the fierce clashes that started simultaneously in Tejutepeque, Cabanas Department, at around 2300 have been taken to the Cojutepeque Hospital since early this evening. The same sources say that the leftist forces staged simultaneous attacks at several points on the road joining San Rafael Cedros and Ilobasco to prevent the Armed Forces from moving reinforcements during the night to control the situation in Tejutepeque.

Among the wounded is Carlos Fortunato Rodriquez, 60, who was taken to the Cojutepeque Hospital by Red Cross volunteers. The man was seriously wounded during the clashes that are continuing in Cabanas Department villages, specifically in Tejutepeque and the area Ilobasco.

Initial reports received by Enfoque Noticioso Dominical [name of newscast] stated that no fewer than 10 soldiers were killed and some 30 wounded defending the village. The reports also state that public service offices in Cojutepeque were set afire. This is the third successful occupation by an armed group. Panic struck the civilian population the previous night, and dozens of Tenancingo residents have moved to other secure villages to avoid the fierce fighting. According to official reports, the town was finally occupied at around 1100 today.

Havana on Occupation of Tejutepeque

PA010210 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] FMLN forces have occupied the village of Tejutepeque and attacked the (Atachin) Bridge garrison and a nearby electrical substation in Cabanas Department. Salvadoran regime sources confirmed the occupation of Tejutepeque and reported that 10 Salvadoran Army troops were killed in an ambush of reinforcement troops that had been sent to the village. Other dispatches report fierce clashes in the Salvadoran Departments of Cuscatlan, La Paz, and Cabanas as well as on the Pan American Highway, approximately 50 km from San Salvador. Other reports state that one sergeant and two enlisted men were killed in a clash with rebel commandos in Moncagua, approximately 100 km from San Salvador.

FMLN Damages Railroad, Substation

PA011543 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Attention, much attention, heroic people of El Salvador: Our people's army has launched an artillery attack on the power substation at San Rafael Cedros, and has harassed the puppet army's guard post near the San Rafael Cedros-Ilobasco railroad bridge.

Attention, people of El Salvador: We received a war bulletin this morning from Commaders Jesus and Camilo on the Anastasio Aguino Paracentral Front. In this bulletin, they reported the surprise action staged simultaneously in Tejutepeque and in the Los Coyotes and La Cruz Hills of Cabanas Department. In both cases, positions held by the puppet army were attacked and destroyed.

We will now read the war bulletin sent to us this morning from the command post of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front:

War bulletin from the FMLN's Anastasio Aquino Central Front:

At 0500 on 30 October, we concluded a siege, harassment, and sabotage attack on a post belonging to the 5th Detachment from Cojutepeque. The soldiers stationed there were guarding the railroad bridge on the road from San Rafael Cedros to Ilobasco.

At the same time, the (Atachin) substation, located 300 meters from this bridge, was attacked with 60-mm mortars. Our vanguard units inflicted 12 dead and 18 wounded on the enemy during this operation. We also captured 2 POW's, whose names will be released in future bulletins.

In addition, we recovered three M-16 rifles, along with all their accessories. The (Atachin) substation was damaged by effective artillery fire.

This operation was part of our "Yankees: Out of Grenada and Central America" campaign.

Revolution or death, we shall win! United to fight until final victory!

[Signed] Commanders Jesus and Camilo

The railroad bridge was rendered partially useless, a strategic power substation was damaged, 30 casualties, 2 POW's, 3 rifles, ammunition, and other war supplies [passage indistinct] within the framework of the manuevers as part of our "Yankees: Out of Grenada and Central America" operation.

This large substation is a direct recipient of electricity generated at the 5 November Dam, and transmits it to the entire eastern region and San Salvador. Reports indicate that 12 60-mm mortar shells landed on the substation, causing a considerable amount of damage.

Attention: The (Atachin) substation has been partially destroyed by well-directed revolutionary artillery fire. The damage to these facilities was heavy.

The enemy Army, in desperation, sent a helicopter gunship at 0100 to dislodge our forces. Another helicopter appeared at 1230, but its reckless action was totally ineffective.

All the spotlights [words indistinct]. In addition, our artillery fire destroyed five large transformers that had been placed on poles.

This surprise action near Tejutepeque was carried out in conjunction with attacks on and destruction of enemy positions in Tejutepeque, and on Los Coyotes and La Cruz Hills in Cabana Department, where an entire company of the puppet army was stationed.

Preliminary reports sent by Octavio and Salvador Guerra, who command the forces on our army's Central Front, indicated that the town of Tejutepeque, as well as Los Coyotes and La Cruz Hills, were taken over by our [words indistinct].

FMLN Occupies Ciudad Barrios

PA011344 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Attention, heroic people of El Salvador: We have been informed this afternoon by sources on the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front that elements of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade have occupied the town of Ciudad Barrios, in the northern part of San Miguel Department.

Attention: Today, 31 October, there was fighting [words indistinct] suffered numerous casualties, while trying to prevent our forces from occupying the town of Ciudad Barrios. We invite our people to listen to our programs tomorrow, as we will provide additional information on the new figthing that has broken out in our rebel territory.

Yankees, get our of Grenada and Central America!

FMLN Campaign Protests U.S. Invasion

FL010653 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0558 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], of El Salvador has issued a preliminary report on a new guerrilla campaign entitled "Yankees: Out of Grenada and Central America," denoting the increase in its fighting actions. Radio Venceremos, official organ of the guerrillas, has reported on battles taking place in various areas of Cabanas and Cuscatlan Departments, located to the northeast of the capital, resulting in over 20 dead, 23 wounded, and a large number of captured soldiers.

Havana on Army Casualties

PA012227 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The Salvadoran FMLN has inflicted 30 casualties on the Army during an attack on the power substation at (Rafael Cedros), 30 km east of San Salvador. At the same time, rebel commandos damaged the (Atachin) substation, leading several districts of San Salvador and the country's eastern region without power.

The clandestine station Radio Farabundo Marti has announced that these actions are part of the revolutionary campaign known as "Yankees: Out of Grenada and Central America," which the Salvadoran guerrila forces launched on Sunday as a means of paying homage to the Grenadian fighters.

Newspaper reports indicate that the Salvadoran regime has ordered a large-scale deployment of troops from its elite battalions to central El Salvador in a bid to stop the victorious rebel forces, which have dealt heavy blows to the Army in the last 48 hours. It has been learned that one of the most important guerrilla actions was the 10-hour occupation of Tejutepeque. This position had been considered impregnable due to the strength of the forces stationed there, particularly the Cobra Company, which was trained in the United States.

Farabundo Marti on Ciudad Barrios

PA012244 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpt] We wish to inform the heoric people of El Salvador that Ciudad Barrios, in northern San Miguel Department, was taken by our forces, who seized rifles, ammunition, and other war materiel that can be used by our people.

Preliminary reports indicate that the reinforcements sent to help the local government troops were intercepted by our forces, who engaged them in fierce combat. The reinforcements, belonging to the elite Arce, Morazan, and Lenca Battalions, came from Cacahuatique Hill. They suffered some casualties in the fighting, and two prisoners, including an officer, were taken and relieved of their M-16 rifles. We are thus defeating the Yankee advisers' counterinsurgency tactics.

Havana on Guerrilla Actions

FL020406 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1925 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Radio Venceremos has reported that guerrilla columns are occupying Ciudad Barrios, 129 km east of San Salvador.

The report said that the taking of the city, second in importance in the eastern Department of San Miguel and with a population of about 10,000, occurred in the presence of three battalions of the regime's Army, stationed at nearby Cerro Cacahuatique.

The guerrillas said they had inflicted an obvious defeat on the Arce Battalion, which had been trained by U.S. instructors in neighboring Honduras, when government troops tried to retake Ciudad Barrios.

This is the second town that the FMLN has occupied in the last 24 hours, after the announcement of its campaign entitled Yankee Aggressor: Out of Grenada and Central America.

GUATEMALA

FUR CONDEMNS BISHOP MURDER, GRENADA INVASION

PA291759 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] In a document sent to the national media, the United Revolutionary Front, FUR, stated that in view of the latest incidents on Grenada, it condemned the irresponsible attitude displayed by the ultra-leftists who assassinated Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three of his ministers. It described the action as condemnable from any point of view.

It also condemned the invasion by U.S. troops as a violation of the basic principles of the UN Charter.

The document added that OAS and UN member countries must respect the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states and the right to popular self-determination. The FUR also repeated its criticism of the United Kingdom's acts of aggression against Argentina during their conflict over the Malvinas Islands, and rejected Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

It concluded by noting that Guatemala must remain neutral in conflicts involving other countries and should not subject its foreign policy to the interests of any world power.

PNR 'REGRETS' GRENADA, CARIBBEAN SITUATION

PA291943 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] The National Renovating Party [PNR] has stated that the armed conflict in the Caribbean directly affects the interests of Guatemala and Central America.

Therefore, it reaffirms its stand on this problem: Undoubtedly, it said, destabilization is due to continued subversive and violent actions conducted by sectors that advocate totalitarianism. However, these actions could have no justification if Latin America had legitimate governments, elected by the people and concerned with effective solutions to the great economic, social, and political problems.

We also believe, the party added, that U.S. foreign policy has no clear continental objectives, because it intervened in Grenada under the pretext of helping the people recover democracy and restore order. It doesn't show the same concern, though, over countries with rightist authoritarian governments.

Although it is true that the United States justified the invasion by claiming that it was protecting the lives of its own nationals -- who were undoubtedly in danger while facing a chaotic situation caused by a government that respected neither international law nor the security of its own people -- it is also true that the United States must understand that unilateral application of the Monroe Doctrine weakens its prestige in Latin America. This stems from such cases as the Malvinas and Belize, where the U.S. interpretation of this doctrine has been ominous.

For these reasons, the PNR regrets both the invasion of Grenada, which occurred as a result of the conflict between the two superpowers, and the inability of Latin American governments to strengthen their democratic and political institutions and thus reject totalitarian aggression while avoiding dependence on foreign tutelage.

ANDRADE SAYS BETANCUR TO VISIT IN NOVEMBER

PA261514 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran announced this afternoon that Colombian President Belisario Betancur is expected to visit our country in early November. The exact date for this visit will be set by the two countries' foreign ministries.

Andrade added that Betancur has already accepted the invitation that Andrade extended to him on behalf of Mejia Victories' administration. In the Guatemalan Government's opinion, Betancur is one of the political figures concerned with finding a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict.

The foreign minister added that in line with the statement made on 8 August, when General Mejia seized power by overthrowing former leader Rios Montt, the government announced today the decision to abolish Decree Law No 9, on the defense of the democratic institutions. The government had adopted this measure in an effort to give back to the country all of its democratic rights.

The foreign minister added that the government rejects the charges made by the International Human Rights Commission that the Army is committing abuses.

Andrade Diaz-Duran also said that with regard to the next election, which has been announced for the second half of 1984, the government announced at the UN General Assembly held in 1ste September that it is open to dialogue and to the opinions of all political ideologies, because this is one of the best ways of democratizing Guatemala. Moreover, this would partially resolve the grave Central American crisis.

REBEL LEADER SEES TALKS ALTERNATIVE TO FIGHTING

FL010812 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 0456 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The leader of Guatemala's most important rebel group says talks sponsored by the Contadora Group of nations may be the only alternative to military solution backed by Washington. Rolando Moran told a Mexico City newspaper that armed U.S. intervention in the region is now a fact.

NICARAGUA

LEADERS CONCERNED ABOUT POSSIBLE U.S. INVASION

Nunez on Need To Prepare

PA271949 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Commander Carlos Nunez yesterday said that Nicaragua must be prepared to become a trap for every U.S. invader. Our main concern must be to train ourselves to prevent U.S. Marines from leaving. The State Council president made this statement when referring to plans for a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua.

The FLN National Directorate member said that Nicaragua is enjoying a different situation now in view of the singular unity of its people, because the weapons are in their hands and because the social base of the Armed Forces is our people. We must prevent the U.S. invaders from leaving, Nunez said, while appealing to our people to prepare for our defense at a time when U.S. imperialism is preparing to invade us.

[Begin recording] If the Yankees have the ability to enter the country -- and they do have that ability -- then our main concern must be to prepare ourselves to prevent their leaving it. We must turn Nicaragua into a trench and, at the same time, into a trap for each U.S. invader. Without dramatizing things, we should be aware of the possibility of air and sea landings, we must prepare ourselves mentally to face the kind of struggle that would be waged against a superpower. There will be bombings. They will try to destroy our military installations as well as our economic installations. They will try to destroy our material structures. They will try to instill terror in the people. We must prepare ourselves to face these bombings and the subsequent landings of Marines by sea and air. We must strengthen our land and air defense capabilities and increase our capability for resistance to such a degree that their attack will be thwarted. [end recording]

Commander Torres Warns of Invasion

PA281455 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Brigade Commander Hugo Torres, chief of the political section of the Sandinist People's Army, yesterday warned during a press conference: The imperialist invasion of Grenada is the prelude to an invasion of Nicaragua. However, if they dare to invade us, they will leave not victorious, but in caskets.

The Sandinist leader called on our people to comply strictly with the emergency measures adopted by the government junta. He also asked them to join the people's militias and to be more vigilant, because the enemy is plotting more sabotage against economic installations and more contra operations in the north and south of the country.

Commander Torres said that the possibility of a war against Nicaragua is a real one. He added the reactivation of CONDECA and the recent meeting of top military officers in Honduras are indications of plans to attack our homeland.

Concluding, Commander Torres said that Nicaragua will not be an easy prey, as was Grenada, because if the Yankees do invade us, they will encounter a united people willing to take up any kind of weapon to contain, fight, and annihilate them.

Ramirez Predicts U.S. Defeat

PA281647 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, government junta member, yesterday said during opening ceremonies at the National Exposition of the Third National Science and Production Fair: The U.S. invasion of Grenada appears to be a practice maneuver, with the invasion of Central America as its final objective. Ramirez warned that if the United States tries to invade Nicaragua, it will encounter a well-organized armed people ready to repel its offensive. He added:

[Begin recording] You can probably imagine that the climax of this theatrical production will take place here in Nicaragua. Here, however, they will encounter hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans, who are not only willing to take up arms to defend their homeland but are almost practically sure that they will have those rifles in their hands. Therefore, any invader will have to face a well-armed people. Another invading army, namely the Somozist guardesman, was repelled with obsolete arms, scarce resources, contact bombs, and hunting rifles. So the Nicaraguan people will also repel any other invading army from our territory in the same fashion, now that they have much better resources.

This revolution achieved power through combat. This revolution achieved power through an armed struggle. This is a government of fighters, of guerrillas. This is a regime of people who knew how to achieve power at the right time; who know how to maintain power at all times. This is a fact that imperialism must not forget when the time comes to make plans regarding Nicaragua. Another fact that imperialism must not forget is that here they are dealing with a united revolution, with a strongly united leadership, and an entire people united around its leadership. This is the first requirement to successfully repel any invasion, regardless of its magnitude. [end recording]

Tirado Cites 'Signs' of Intervention

PA301623 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2217 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Statement by Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez, member of the FSLN National Directorate, at a meeting of the Sandinist Workers Federation, CST, in Managua on 29 October -- recorded]

[Excerpt] All the signs, all the military intelligence reports we have, and recent events indicate that a large-scale campaign of aggression against Nicaragua is in the making. Perhaps the Armed Forces of U.S. imperialism will not intervene at the outset. They might launch their spearhead first. They have already sent the counterrevolutionaries. In the north, we are facing the Somozist bands. In the south, there are such traitors as Eden Pastora and Robelo. We have fought them and torn their plans to shreds.

It is possible that during some sort of second phase they will use the Central American Defense Council to carry out their plans. It is possible that the three countries which together form the northern part of Central America will marshal their strength and then invade Nicaragua. However, it is also possible that the Yankee military forces near our coasts and on Honduran territory will attack together with their allies, as they did in Grenada, in the Dominican Republic, and on other occasions in different parts of the world.

The shameful and insane meddling in Grenada is proof that the Reagan government has decided to launch invasions under any pretext and to simply invent an excuse for such actions should none exist. Companero innovators, inventors, creators: We must be on the alert. What happened to the people of Grenada is a prelude to an imminent campaign of aggression against the Sandinist revolution.

Borge Charges C.A. Plot

FL301658 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1422 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez has charged that the main purpose of the recently held meeting of military chiefs from Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador was to discuss the aggression against Nicaragua. In a speech at a ceremony marking the fourth anniversary of the founding of the national system against fires, Borge said: If we take into consideration that the guerrillas do not think for themselves, they just obey orders, we must reach the conclusion that in the end they will do what Yankee imperialism orders them to do.

The member of the Sandinist National Directorate noted the heroism of Grenada's people and the Cuban internationalists who fought against the U.S. invasion. Those comrades, Borge stated, barricaded themselves behind the rocks as a defense from the Yankee artillery fire, using as trenches their revolutionary pride and the satisfaction at being internationalists.

Humberto Ortega Condemns U.S.

PA310052 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1615 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Nicaraguan defense minister, during the event closing the second national assembly of the Luis Maneul Acuna rank and file leaders of the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement JS-19J; place not given -- live]

[Excerpts] Brothers of our combatant JS-19J, leaders of the organization that is the vanguard of the Nicaraguan youth, brothers:

Companero Carlos Carrion asked us to participate in this closing event of the second national assembly of the Luis Manuel Acuna rank and file leaders. We told him that it is a pleasure to participate with our youths at these meetings and workshops, particularly because we are experiencing historic times, times of much importance for our revolution and our homeland. The Nicaraguan youth is playing a vital and important role in these historic times.

Today we will talk primarily about the situation we are currently experiencing. As you know, in the past few months there has been an increase in the activities [against Nicaragua] that the current U.S. Administration is directing through the CIA and the most reactionary sectors of the Central American region, especially Honduras. The enemy planned to reach important stages in its military campaign by 19 July 1983. However, as you already know, we fought back and inflicted hundreds of casualties -- dead, wounded, captured -- and a large number deserted, some surrendering to the authorities here and others simply deserting in Honduras and Costa Rica; I believe they sought jobs in those countries. This was a hard blow to the fighting morale of the counterrevolutionaries. They did not want us to celebrate another anniversary of the triumph of our revolution.

After 19 July, and after the counterrevolution had been hit hard in the north of Zelaya, just as in the northern areas of Matagalpa, Jinotega, Nueva Segovia, and Madriz, as well as in the south -- traitor Pastora was beginning to become more active, following the same plan as the Somozist guardsmen -- the Yankees became quite concerned and decided to try again. This new attempt was very strong initially, but its strength began to dwindle following the hard blows inflicted by our armed and organized people on the Somozist guardsmen. These hard blows have not only inflicted damage to their forces but also demoralized them. Traditionally, they have internal problems; they have power and command struggles. Recently the two lovers, Pastora and Robelo, have been experiencing problems. They have been fighting publicly and airing their dirty linen. Robelo is crying and asking Pastora why he is betraying and dropping him. [laughter]

In view of the failure of their plans, all these people are now facing internal problems. Their ambitions have flowered. They all want to be leaders because the Yankees are coming in, and they all want to be the first there. In truth, as seen in the JID [Inter-American Defense Board], an organization that groups together all the armies in America, including the U.S. Army, during its latest meeting, as well as in CONDECA, during a meeting held a few days ago in Honduras -- CONDECA is an imperialist effort to group all the Central American armies and use them as an instrument for its own purpose -- military analysts have reached the conclusion that the Somozist Guard has no future in view of the popular support [for the government] that exists in Nicaragua.

What, then, is the real problem? The guardsmen are not a problem from the strategic viewpoint, but rather from the viewpoint that they make the country spend a lot of money, and this is a problem. They force us to deploy troops and force us to annihilate and destroy them. Soon the number of casualties will reach 1,000, and the guardsmen have no way of replenishing their ranks. When we speak of the guardsmen, we mean to say that we are fighting the remnants of the guardsmen, those who were not annihilated on 19 July. Since the guardsmen have no social basis upon which to expand in Nicaragua, they will disappear.

What is the real danger? The danger is that while we have practically defeated, and continue defeating, the remnants of the Somozist guardsmen, the war is concentrating at the border. At the beginning they tried to advance further into the country, and since they were not able to hold that territory, they have withdrawn to Honduras and Costa Rica. The fact that we have destroyed the guardsmen and their plans is a victory for the armed people. However, this victory draws us closer to the possibilities of a war of intervention. Why? Because in the next few months, the Yankees will be unable to strengthen their propaganda by using the pretext that a civil war is being waged in Nicaragua.

What can we do if these people make a decision to intervene? We cannot impress on them that they should not intervene. As proof, we have already seen them shamelessly intervene in Grenada. CONDECA, as we have charged, will make it appear as though we Nicaraguans -- we savage Nicaraguans, we communist Nicaraguans -- attacked poor Honduras at the border. They themselves might very well say that they had captured some Nicaraguans who were planning to kill some little soldier and some Honduran citizens at the border in order to make it appear that we are carrying out massacres. In this way they will aggravate the conflict.

Perhaps the sacrifice and the determination of the country that we have rebuilt will help to destroy the policy of U.S. imperialism more quickly. We are internationalists, and as internationalists we must face the Yankees; not the U.S. people, but the Yankee reactionary policy that Mr Reagan is enforcing. In that sense, we are internationalists. In that sense, we also allow internationalism to be present in Nicaragua. As we resist, other peoples will also help us resist. The important thing now is to speed up the various tasks we are carrying out as soon as possible. They are planning to speed up their plans within the next few days and weeks. Therefore, all these things I have mentioned are now lines of action that will become specific plans.

With this awarenss of the current situation, we want you all to return to your homes and explain the situation to other youths in your area without causing alarm or creating panic -- why create panic? However, it is our duty to make our families, friends, mothers, girlfriends, and neighbors aware of the situation.

With the memory of our fallen friends, let us raise our voices and repeat: Free fatherland or death! [applause]

Havana Notes Arce Warning

FL312140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Commander Bayardo Arce Castano has warned that it would be a very serious error on the part of the United States to want to repeat its Grenadian adventure in Nicaragua. He said that if the U.S. intervention in the small Caribbean island had any purpose, it was to affirm to revolutionary peoples their capacity to defeat even the worst enemy.

The coordinator of the Political Committee of the National Directorate of the FSLN reported that the reactionary military leaders who are meeting in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, have reactivated the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA.

He added that they have calculated events so that the United States will support them logistically in order to successfully invade Nicaragua.

Arce Castano's remarks were contained in the concluding speech he gave at a convention of the Nicaraguan Teachers Association.

Havana Cites FSLN Leaders

PA010457 Havana International Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the Political Committee of the Nicaraguan FSLN National Directorate, has said the United States would make a terrible mistake if it attempted to repeat the Grenada adventure in Nicaragua.

During the closing ceremonies of the National Teachers Association Council in Managua, Arce Castano said that if any useful lesson can be derived from the U.S. intervention on the tiny Caribbean island, it is that it reminds the revolutionary peoples of their capacity to defeat their worst enemy, U.S. imperialism.

The Nicaraguan leader said that last weekend the reactionary military leaders of Central America assembled in Tegucigalpa to revitalize the Central American Defense Council and make plans for the United States to lend them logistical support to ensure the success of an invasion against Nicaragua.

During the second assembly of Sandinist Youth leaders, also held in Managua, Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega stated that if the United States invades Nicaragua, it will have another Vietnam on its hands, and the war may well extend beyond the region.

We are not afraid, but we are concerned because we are responsible, Ortega said. If Ronald Reagan's administration decides on a military intervention, our people will know how to defend the Sandinist revolution inch by inch and block by block, he added.

MEXICAN PAPER CITES D'ESCOTO ON SEVERAL ISSUES

PA011757 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 29 Oct 83 p 10-A

[Article by Felicitas Pliego]

[Excerpts] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman has declared that unacceptable and illegitimate geostrategic interests -- similar to those which brought about the invasion of Grenada -- have placed Central America on the brink of a war, the consequences of which are unpredictable. At the same time, he lamented the fact that Honduras has leased itself out to the United States, and surrendered its sovereignty in the process.

"It saddens me that Tegucigalpa has mentioned the possibility of becoming an independent associated territory of the United States. It saddens me because we are sister nations; we share a common history and common roots," the Nicaraguan foreign minister said. He added that Washington supplies guns to both factions in El Salvador, while maintaining that "we give none to the rebels."

"The United States sells guns to the government, and the rebels almost immediately seize them from the Army. This creates a vicious circle...that allows the United States to justify its presence in the country on the grounds of not leaving the Salvadoran authorities 'open' to rebel actions."

During the closing ceremonies of the Mexican-Nicaraguan Bilateral Economic Cooperation meeting, D'Escoto emphasized that while Washington wages war on Grenada and brutally attacks Nicaragua, here we are talking about peace and cooperation. "That is what makes this week's meetings so significant."

D'Escoto described the sessions as a more vigorous beginning to a cooperative relationship that serves as an example at a time when geostrategic interests have placed our region on the brink of a war with unpredictable consequences. These are the same interests which -- in an act of incredible cowardice that violates every principle of international coexistence -- led to the recent invasion of Grenada.

D'Escoto concluded by stressing that the cooperation agreement signed yesterday is indicative of Nicaragua's political will to engage in a strategic, comprehensive, systematic, and long-term relatinship with Mexico. "This relationship, which we are building and strengthening each day, is part of the Nicaraguan revolution's plan," he said.

PROTEST NOTE WITH PEACE PROPOSAL SENT TO HONDURAS

PA011848 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry released a new protest note last night that has been sent to the Honduran Government, charging that three aircraft entered Nicaragua from Honduras.

One of the airplanes entered Nicaraguan airspace from the north at 1830 on 30 October and flew over the Momotombo geothermal plant. It was repelled by antiaircraft units. On the same day, another airplane coming from Honduran territory flew over the port of Corinto and was repelled by the Sandinist Navy. A third airplane flew over the town of El Viejo at 1400. The Nicaraguan Government formally protested these actions to the Honduran Government.

The note indicated that Nicaragua has presented a new peace proposal, embodied in the drafts of the four treaties that were recently presented within the framework of the Contadora efforts. The drafts of those treaties have also been submitted to the Honduran Government. Nicaragua hopes that this proposal will be accepted and that the Honduran Government's official reply will be that which Nicaragua has been awaiting.

The note also reported new joint incursions by the counterrevolutionaries and the Honduran Army. It said that the post of Murupuchi, 17 km north of Jalapa, was attacked with 11 mortar shells. The protest note, which was sent by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica last night, indicated that no one was injured in the attack.

Ambassador to Honduras Comments

PA012134 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Edwin Zablah, the Nicaraguan ambassador in Tegucigalpa, has delivered to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica Nicaragua's official proposal containing the legal basis to guarantee peace and security in the Central American states, drafted within the Contadora Group's framework.

In a phone interview for the "Sandinist Drumbeat" newscast, Ambassador Zablah said that the Honduran foreign secretary told him that the revolutionary government's peace proposals would be analyzed by the government of President Roberto Sauzo Cordova. Here is our ambassador's statement from Tegucigalpa, Honduras:

[Begin recording] [Zablah] I held a news conference here yesterday to inform the Honduran and international press accredited in Honduras of the legal bases to guarantee international peace and security in the Central American states. This is Nicaragua's official peace proposal, recently announced within the Contadora Group's framework. I explained these legal bases to guarantee peace and security in Central America, and I told them that following instructions from the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, I had already delivered a copy of these documents to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, so the Honduran Government could study and analyze them. I personally delivered the documents to the foreign secretary last Friday. My explanation to the press was followed by a question-and-answer period.

[Unidentified reporter] Was there any response on the part of Honduran Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica?

[Zablah] Well, the foreign secretary officially received the documents and said they would be studied with the seriousness and consideration they merit. This was what he said when he received the documents. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTRY ON 24-27 OCT FIGHTING

PA300447 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0350 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Seventy-five counterrevolutionaries have been killed in the latest two clashes between the Somozist guard mercenaries and our Armed Forces. This information was announced a few moments ago by Deputy Commander Roberto Sanchez, chief of the Interior Ministry's Press and Information Department. He added that the clashes took place between 24 and 27 October.

The clashes took place in Jinotega Department. Thirty-five counterrevolutionaries were killed in the place known as (La Cumplida); 23 were killed in (Tonaguala), north of (Quilambe); and 15 were killed in (Kasayawas) [all figures as heard]. The Sandinist People's Army, EPS, suffered five heroic combatants killed and three others wounded during the various clashes in the northern part of the country.

Deputy Commander Sanchez also stated that another clash took place yesterday in Western Esteli Department, in the valley of (Wailo). There is still no information about the casualties suffered by the enemy there.

These clashes prove that the counterrevolutionaries, supported by Yankee imperialism, continue to attack our revolution with a well-defined goal in mind -- to destroy our revolution. However, in the same measure that they carry out their aggression, our Armed Forces repel it and our people reject it. Our people are prepared to turn the Nicaraguan mountains into Yankee imperialism's grave.

HAVANA ON REBEL CASUALTIES, MOVE AGAINST PRIESTS

PA012028 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Units of the Sandinist People's Army and Territorial Militia have killed 18 members of a counterrevolutionary group that attempted to seize Ciudad Antiagua, in the Nicaraguan Department of Nueva Segovia. This casualty figure, which was supplied by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry, raises to 151 the number of counterrevolutionaries killed in combat during the last few weeks in the country's northern region.

News reports from Managua state that the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has sent a protest to the Honduran Government concerning the Honduran Army's attack on the (Morucuchi) border post and the violation of Nicaragua's airspace by three planes coming from the north.

According to other reports, the Nicaraguan Government has suspended the residence permits of two priests, Luis Corral Prieto and Jose Maria Pacheco. Corral Prieto, who is Costa Rican, and Pacheco, who is Spanish, have been accused of engaging in political activities in violation of the law.

According to an Interior Ministry communique, Corral Prieto called upon young men to disobey the patriotic military service law and to stage demonstrations against it. Pacheco was charged with participating in and promoting Corral Prieto's actions.

EVACUATION OF CUBANS FROM GRENADA DETAILED

Betancur, Gonzalez on Delay

FL011450 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpt] A PRENSA LATINA dispatch has reflected the concern of the presidents of Colombia and Spain, Belisario Betancur Cuartas and Felipe Gonzalez, respectively, over the delay and difficulties with the evacuation of Cuban wounded from Grenada to Havana. The two presidents have sent a message to this effect to the International Red Cross Committee, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, which also explained the steps each had taken in relation to the Grenada conflict. The message states that, knowing and esteeming the humanitarian vocation of the Red Cross, we are addressing the International Committee to inform you of the steps that we have taken conjointly and request that you help us to carry them out successfully.

Immediately following the landing of U.S. troops and troops of other nationalities on the island of Grenada and the subsequent armed clashes, the message says, the Governments of Colombia and Spain received through diplomatic channels information on the course of events from the Governments of the United States and Cuba. As a result of this information, the document adds, and with regard to the situation that had been created, we contacted each other during the afternoon of the 26th and agreed to contact jointly the parties involved, especially the Governments of the United States and Cuba. We kept the secretary general of the United Nations informed of this initiative, the principal aim of which was to stop the bloodshed and save lives.

The message added that, faced with the necessity of finding a formula that would permit the evacuation of personnel involved in the fighting and in danger, both of us transmitted that day our conviction that it was advisable to arrange a cease-fire in order to avoid further deaths and make arrangements to facilitate the departure from Grenada of the Cuban citizens and of those Grenadians who wanted to leave the island. In the early morning hours of the 27th after contacting both capitals several times, we were prepared to present to the Governments of Cuba and the United States a proposal that would make feasible a cease-fire and the subsequent evacuation without establishing any conditions and through direct contacts by those in authority in the field.

The message of the presidents of Colombia and Spain continues with the statement that during the morning of the 27th they received the agreement in principle from both governments -- the Cuban Government and the U.S. Government -- for putting this plan into practice. That very day the joint undertaking [of the Colombian and Spanish presidents] and its acceptance were made public. Nevertheless, later reports indicate that the evacuation has hardly begun. According to our information, the major obstacle to the plan's completion is the fact that it has not yet been possible to establish direct contact between the responsible authorites of the two governments on the island.

For this reason, continues the message to the International Red Cross, upon learning that a team from your humanitarian organization has arrived in Grenada or is about to arrive, we are addressing the International Committee to request that said team, to the degree that its authority and practical possibilities allow, give its assistance in the establishment of this direct contact and in every way that may contribute to the successful completion of the evacuation. We reiterate that our efforts have a strictly humanitarian character, for which reason we are very grateful for any assistance that may be given and offer our collaboration in any effort leading to the desired end.

Thus ends the message from the presidents of Colombia and Spain, Belisario Betancur Cuartas and Felipe Gonzalez, respectively.

Evacuation Scheduled 2 Nov

PA011723 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Madrid, 1 Nov (EFE) -- Government sources reported here today that the evacuation of Cuban dead and wounded from Granada will begin tomorrow, Wednesday. The evacuation, which was scheduled to begin today, had been delayed. It is now ready to take place thanks to the joint efforts of Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish prime minister, and Colombian President Belisario Betancur, who contacted the U.S. and Cuban authorities.

The International Red Cross will direct the evacuation of the Cubans who died or were wounded by U.S. forces during the invasion of Grenada. According to our sources, the U.S. and Cuban ambassadors to Grenada will cooperate with the International Red Cross. The dead and wounded will be evacuated first, followed by those Cubans who were taken prisoner by U.S. soldiers.

Scoon Orders Departure

PA020213 Paris AFP in Spanish 0127 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Havana, 1 Nov (AFP) -- An official communique issued here tonight announced that Paul Scoon, the British crown's representative in Grenada, has told the Cuban diplomats in St George's that they must leave the country within 24 hours. The communique also states that the Cuban Embassy in Grenada has been surrounded and blocked by U.S. troops.

The communique adds that in view of this, the Cuban Government has told the U.S. Government "that such an order can be complied with only through force and the intervention of U.S. troops."

Except for women and children, the Cuban diplomatic personnel in Grenada have been instructed to "remain in Grenada until all the Cuban workers in Grenada have left the country, including prisoners, dead, and wounded," according to a message sent to Washington.

According to the official communique, the note was delivered this afternoon from the Cuban Foreign Ministry to the U.S. diplomatic offices here.

Communique Notes Scoon Order

PA020335 Havana International Service in Spanish 0214 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Communique issued by the Cuban Government on 1 November]

[Text] The Cuban Government informs the people that the International Committee of the Red Cross has found it very difficult to negotiate the evacuation of Cuban dead and wounded from Grenada. Yesterday the International Committee of the Red Cross received only partial and incomplete information on the number of dead, wounded, and prisoners. There is no information on the condition of wounded Cubans who may be aboard U.S. ships or in hospitals in Barbados and Puerto Rico, and about whom only a few details have filtered to the press or the Red Cross.

Meanwhile, the Red Cross has asked the Cuban Government not to release the partial reports received thus far. We strictly complied with this request.

Yesterday, Monday, 31 October, at 1500, the U.S. ambassador in Grenada, accompanied by an admiral and a general, met with the Cuban ambassador in that country. During the meeting the U.S. representative refused to give the information requested by the Cuban ambassador on the dead, wounded, and prisoners. He limited himself to noting that the Red Cross would handle the dead and wounded, while the rest of the personnel would be evacuated only when hostilities end. Thus, the United States is using the Cuban collaborators being held by its forces as hostages for a cease-fire. However, no one can ascertain whether hostilities are in progress, who is engaged in them, and in what sector of the country they are occurring.

Yesterday morning, two officials of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, assigned to the Cuban Embassy, were detained and sent to the prison camp in the former barracks of the Cuban workers at Point Salines. They were later returned to the embassy. They learned about the existence of a number of wounded who were being attended to by Cuban doctors, as well as the fact that there are a total of 34 women among the Cuban prisoners.

In the afternoon of the same day, two other officials assigned to the embassy were detained while engaged in necessary and essential errands for our diplomatic mission. Thus far there has been no information as to their whereabouts.

Despite the fact that it was understood that the contacts between the representatives of Cuba and the United States in Grenada should continue in the next few days, today, Tuesday, since 1545, our embassy in Grenada has continued to be surrounded by Yankee troops who prevented anyone from entering or leaving the premises.

At 1245, the embassy received a note from Paul Scoon, governor general of Grenada, acting as puppet representative of the Yankee occupation forces. The note stated that the Cuban diplomatic personnel should leave the country within 24 hours. In light of the serious nature of these events, at 1700 the Cuban Government delivered the following note to the U.S. Interests Section in Havana:

1. Mr Paul Scoon, without legal representation or authority, apparently acting under instructions from the U.S. Government, ordered the Cuban diplomatic personnel in Grenada to leave the country within 24 hours.

2. The Cuban diplomatic personnel, except women and children, have instructions not to leave the country until all Cuban collaborators working in Grenada, including prisoners, dead, and wounded, are evacuated.

3. Such an order can be carried out only through force by the U.S. troops.

4. The Cuban Embassy is surrounded and being harassed by U.S. troops, who do not allow anyone to enter or leave the premises.

5. The Cuban Government will hold the U.S. Government responsible for anything that might happen to Cuban diplomatic personnel or to the Cuban Embassy in Grenada.

These actions have been reported to the UN secretary general and the British Government, supposedly represented by Mr Paul Scoon, as well as to the presidents of Spain and Colombia, who have been helping in the evacuation of Cuban prisoners, dead, and wounded, and the evacuation of the other collaborators from Cuba and other countries.

The Spanish and Colombian head of state have also insisted on the need for contact between Cuban and U.S. representatives in Grenada to discuss and solve the crisis.

With regard to the obscure maneuvers by the United States and the provocations against our country, AFP reported the following: U.S. diplomats accredited to various Central and Latin American countries were placed on alert following threats which apparently originated in Cuba, according to an announcement by the State Department in Washington today.

The U.S. Government considers such threats most serious, and the matter is of great concern to the United States, according to the State Department spokesman, John Hughes. Without giving further details, the spokesman referred to recent anti-U.S. terrorist actions in Bolivia, Colombia, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela. Any exhortation on the part of Cuba of terrorist actions against U.S. objectives shall consititute, if so proven, a highly serious incident, the spokesman pointed out.

On the same subject, on 29 October, the following memorandum was received from the chief of the U.S. Interests Section in Cuba: We have received information that Cuba has issued instructions for terrorist actions against U.S. citizens living abroad. We hope such reports are not correct, but we cannot ignore the possibility that they may be true. The United States will not tolerate any terrorist action against its citizens or against any U.S. installation, either government or private.

As a result of the report received, we consider that any terrorist action, should it take place as result of Cuban inducement, shall be blamed on the Cuban Government. The Cuban Government must understand that the United States will not hesitate to take the proper measures to respond to such actions.

On the same afternoon, the Cuban Government responded to the memorandum as follows:

1. The idea that Cuba has issued instructions to carry out terrorist actions against U.S. citizens abroad is the product of fantasy, the panic caused to the U.S. Government as a result of a guilty conscience caused by its crimes, or misinformation, or it is just another lie on the part of the government of that country. The expressions of solidarity requested by Cuba are always of a political nature.

2. What happens to U.S. citizens abroad has nothing to do with Cuba or with supposed instructions from Cuba, which at no time have been issued, nor could they be issued. They would be the result of the anger of millions of persons throughout the world against the brutal actions committed by the U.S. Government. Cuba has always been opposed to reprisals against innocent persons.

3. The implicit threat in the U.S. memorandum is superfluous and does not intimidate us in the least. If there is aggression by the United States against Cuba, they shall find the proper reply from our people.

Since the U.S. Government has considered it its right to make public such provocative charges, the Cuban Government deems it advisable to make public this exchange of notes.

At the time this information is being prepared, no new information has been received from the International Committee of the Red Cross on the evacuation of the Cuban dead and wounded.

Order To Leave Defied

NC020930 Paris AFP in English 0902 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Havana, Nov 2 (AFP) -- Tension was running high between Havana and Washington today after Cuba defied an order for its diplomats to leave Grenada and new U.S. warships sailed for the east Caribbean.

State Department sources in Washington said the aircraft carrier "America" and eight smaller vessels had been ordered to the Caribbean in response to Cuban threats to U.S. diplomatic personnel in Central and Latin America. The Pentagon announced the naval move just as Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon was reading a firm response to an order from Grenadian Governor Sir Paul Scoon -- described as an "American puppet" -- for Cuban diplomats to fly home. The governor later ordered the expulsion of Soviet, North Korean, East German, and Bulgarian personnel.

Mr Alarcon told newsmen that the Cuban Embassy in St Georges was surrounded by U.S. troops, and noted that only these forces would be able to implement the expulsion order. He added that Cuban diplomats had been ordered not to leave the island unless they brought out all Cuban dead, wounded, and prisoners.

Further Evacuation Delay

FL020806 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0549 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] The public is informed that at 2200 Havana time the Cuban ambassador to Barbados, the site of the airplane chartered by the Red Cross to transport the wounded, has reported that Mr (Passier), representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross, has not been able to return to Barbados from Grenada tonight. Therefore, by the end of the day there was not any precise information about the wounded Cubans, or even if they would be evacuated today, Wednesday.

Red Cross To Evacuate Wounded

FL021226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] The public is informed that early this morning the International Committee of the Red Cross announced that today, Wednesday, it expects to evacuate 48 wounded and sick Cubans to Cuba. There are more wounded about whom the Red Cross will provide information.

It has not yet been possible to specify an exact time of arrival. It is recommended to the public, and especially to the families of the Cuban collaborators, not to go to the airport, to avoid problems in the evacuation of the wounded and sick.

CASTRO SAYS DIPLOMATS IN GRENADA ARE 'HOSTAGES'

PA021300 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Bogota -- Cuban President Fidel Castro has told Colombian President Belisario Betancur that the United States has virtually turned the Cuban diplomats on the Caribbean island of Grenada into hostages by refusing them permission to leave the country.

This information was supplied to CARACOL by the Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA, which reported that Castro has spoken on the telephone with President Betancur and Felipe Gonzalez to tell them that the International Committee of the Red Cross, called upon by them, has met with great obstacles in its efforts to arrange for the evacuation of Cuban wounded and dead from Grenada.

Although the Cuban diplomatic personnel have been officially expelled from Grenada, the United States will not allow them to leave until all Cuban collaborators working on the island -- including prisoners, dead, and wounded -- do so.

MALMIERCA ASKS UN TO PREVENT 'NEW MASSACRE'

PA020215 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0101 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpt] United Nations, 1 Nov (EFE) -- Cuba today asked the UN secretary general to help prevent the U.S. Government from committing "a new massacre" against Cuban diplomats in Grenada. In an urgent wire to Javier Perez de Cuellar, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca reported the ultimatum given by the governor general of Grenada, Paul Scoon, to Cuban Embassy personnel in that country, demanding that they abandon the island within 24 hours.

The minister explained that the Cuban diplomats in Grenada will not obey Scoon's "diktat," as they believe he lacks legal authority to issue such an order. The authority of the governor general "stems only from the military occupation of Grenada by U.S. troops, whose instructions are obeyed by Mr Scoon," the Cuban minister claimed.

Malmierca told the secretary general that his government has informed Washington of the intention of the Cuban diplomatic personnel in Grenada not to comply with Paul Scoon's orders, and that it "holds the U.S. Government responsible for anything that may happen from now on to the Cuban Embassy in Grenada and the personnel within its premises." According to Malmierca, the Cuban Embassy in Grenada is "surrounded and harassed by U.S. military forces, who prevent anyone from entering or leaving the building."

"We are asking for your intervention as UN secretary general to prevent the U.S. Government from carrying out another massacre against persons protected by diplomatic immunity which, according to international law, the Cuban Embassy in Grenada enjoys," the Cuban minister's wire added.

Malmierca gave the text of the communique sent to the U.S. Government through the Swiss Embassy in Havana. It states: "The Cuban diplomatic personnel, with the exception of women and children, have instructions not to leave the country until all Cuban collaboraters working in Grenada, including prisoners, dead, and wounded, have been evacuated from the island."

TORTOLO REPORTED SAFE WITH DIPLOMATIC PROTECTION

FL020413 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] We report to the people that Colonel Tortolo, who directed the heroic resistance at the last defensive position of the Cuban construction workers and collaborators, is alive. On 26 October Tortolo, with a handful of comrades, left the rubble of his command post in the main installation of the Cuban position, which was totally destroyed, and broke through the Yankee siege until they arrived at a place where they contacted Cuban Embassy officials.

Our embassy, believing that they had honorably fulfilled their duty to heroically fight the overwhelmingly superior forces without surrendering to the enemy; that it was now impossible to organize any resistance or to go into the mountains to continue fighting as was their purpose, because all of their ways were blocked; and that the precise instructions received were to fight in their places of work and shelter if they were attacked; and desiring to preserve the lives of these brave combatants, ordered them to go to the mission of a friendly country located near where they were, and where it arranged and obtained diplomatic protection. It did not seem appropriate, for various reasons, to report this information earlier.

CULTURE MINISTER'S STATEMENTS ON GRENADA

Invasion Called Serious Error

FL012116 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos, in statements to the press in Paris, France, called the U.S. aggression in Grenada a serious political error and referred to the worldwide repudiation facing Washington for this action.

He said that the events in Grenada will help to raise the consciousness of Latin American countries, and to demonstrate that it is necessary to be prepared for any kind of aggression in Central America.

The Cuban leader announced that the group of nonaligned countries that is attending the 22d ordinary session of the UNESCO General Conference in Paris is preparing a resolution condemning Yankee aggression in Grenada.

Armando Hart also referred to steps taken by Cuba to obtain information on the condition of the Cuban workers.

He stated that the Yankee crime against Grenada has three aspects. These are: the aggression against the territorial integrity of that island, the direct attack on Cuban workers, and the refusal to give information on the dead, wounded, and prisoners.

In his statements to the press in Paris, Hart said that the Cuban Embassy in Grenada has tried in vain to establish contact with the U.S. authorities to get information on the 784 Cubans who were working on that island. Later, he denied that there were Cuban guerrilla fighters in the mountains of Grenada and emphasized that this could be a pretext to prolong the occupation of that country. Armando Hart added that perhaps there are still Grenadian resistance fighters, which would show that a powerful country like the United States cannot control one of the smallest countries on earth.

Interview by LA REPUBBLICA

PM011151 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 29 Oct 83 p 3

[Interview with Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos by Saverio Tutino in Rome on 28 October]

[Text] Rome -- "It is said that a political error is worse that a crime. I do not agree: A crime is always worse than a political error. But what the Reagan administration has committed in Grenada is not so much a crime as a huge political error." This is what we were told by Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart, Fidel Castro's very loyal comrade since the start of the revolution, who came to Rome yesterday to open a study seminar on Jose Marti, the "apostle" of independence.

"It is an event that disgraces the United States and that will probably make Reagan's reelection even more unlikely. It is a disgrace in the eyes of the world that such a major country had to resort to such methods to impose its will on such a minor country.

"History will never forgive it and the consequences will remain indelible for the whole of America. It is necessary to reflect on this -- to realize in whose hands the future of the universe lies, since the United States is led by people capable of such crimes, and above all such stupidity..."

Question: Cuba was very close to Bishop, the Grenadian president assassinated before the U.S. landing. Perhaps it is better able to understand how General Austin, the Armed Forces commander in chief, could have come to kill his prime minister?

Answer: We do not know how Bishop was killed. Until the facts have been objectively clarified, no precise assessment can be expressed. It can only be said that revolutionaries must never resort to such aberrant methods of resolving divergences.

Question: What role has Cuba played in the past few days' events?

Answer: We do not have normal diplomatic relations with the United States, but in Havana there is an Interests Section representing the Washington administration. Following Bishop's killing the Cuban Government addressed this Interests Section proposing a meeting so as to exert, by joint accord, all diplomatic pressures necessary to protect U.S. interests on the island of Grenada. We received no reply.

Question: But is there at present no form of dialogue between Cuba and the United States?

Answer: The Reagan administration is entirely incapable of conducting a dialogue. It is not that it does not want to conduct a dialogue; it is absolutely incapable of it. The fact is, that with Reagan, there came to power an administration that is dependent on the military industry. And the military industry of the capitalist world's most powerful nation needs to create tensions verging on war. Grenada was an experimental act; a disruption in the balance which threatens the entire world, not just Central America.

Question: And yet when Fidel Castro suggested to Washington an agreement on the withdrawal of all foreign military advisers from the Central American countries, Reagan replied that it was an interesting gesture....

Answer: It is true. But nothing has changed, from time to time Reagan has to make some concession to internal pressures challenging his policy in Central America. But they are only formal concessions. His policy is different, as we have seen in Grenada.

Question: President Reagan announced last night that Cuba was about to occupy Grenada.

Answer: Let us assume that he really believed this. The most reasonable course of action would have been for Washington to wait for this to happen so as to have a justification for its own intervention. So it is obvious that Reagan is lying. What actually happened in Grenada is this: The Americans killed a child on a street corner....

Question: What has happened to the Cubans resident on the island?

Answer: Our relations with Grenada were very clear. We were Bishop's friends, indeed, his brothers, but we never interferred in the Grenadian party's internal discussions. Bishop never confronted us with these problems, thus displaying dignity and respect for his party. We instructed our fellow citizens not to fire first, in the event of a U.S. invasion, but to respond only if directly attacked. We had no troops on Grenada -- only construction workers, specialists, medical staff, and teachers. There was also a group of military advisers requested by Bishop. The weapons supplied to the others were merely weapons suitable for self-defense, and the Cubans defended themselves to the last.

AMBASSADOR TO PANAMA INTERVIEWED ON GRENADA

PA012040 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Interview granted by Miguel Brugeras, Cuban ambassador to Panama, to Ivan Zurita in Panama City on 31 October -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Zurita] You claim that the Cubans were in Grenada to build an airport. This would obviously mean that they should be unarmed. How, then, did they secure weapons with which to resist an invasion; by what means? And, if the assistance that was being given Grenada was in a purely civil capacity, why then the arsenal that was recently shown to the media?

[Brugeras] That's a good question. The arsenal, or what has been termed an arsenal, belongs to the Grenadian Government, if it exists at all. The invasion itself has demonstrated that such an arsenal was necessary. If it must be demonstrated that the arsenal was necessary, then the act of aggression itself serves as proof. In addition, we ought to note that the possession of an arsenal is a sovereign right of any country. Every country has the right to create whatever sort of political, social, or military organization it deems most suitable.

The only thing that Grenada did was to possess arms -- those shown by the U.S. Army's occupation forces -- and it has been demonstrated in effect that they were needed. Unfortunately, the weapons were not in the people's hands because of Grenada's internal situation.

[Zurita] Mr Brugeras, do you think that Grenada has been a U.S. dry run for later action in Nicaragua? And if so, how would Cuba respond?

[Brugeras] First of all, I believe that the Grenadian people have resisted the imperialist forces of the United States, which is the largest military power in history and which has staged a military act of intervention in a small country, with an approximate population of only 120,000, in a brutal and illegal fashion and without support.

Were this resistance by the people -- which has made the United States seem ridiculous throughout the world -- not enough, there is also the world's solidarity with the people of Grenada. This U.S. aggression has been condemned by the entire world. And if this were not enough to convince the North Americans to think twice before making a similar error again, we would have to point out that the Grenadian situatian is not the same as that in Nicaragua. These are two entirely different situations. The situation found in Grenada by the United States when it attacked, taking advantage of domestic problems there, is not the same as the actual situation in Nicaragua, which can rely on the courage of its people, who have demonstrated their valor in the many battles they are waging in defense of their sovereignty, independence and liberty. These people have been tempered by combat. When I hear talk about a U.S. aggression to come, I wonder how the aggression to which Nicaragua has already been exposed would be defined, and whether it has not had U.S. backing.

If we are talking about a different kind of U.S. aggression, then the best response would be to say that Nicaragua cannot be occupied by any kind of imperialism.

[Zurita] You in Cuba speak, individually and collectively, about internationalism, and, on behalf of this internationalism, you send troops to other countries. This provokes charges of intervention from other nations. Couldn't the United States do the same and say that what they are doing in Grenada right now is not an act of intervention but the reflection of an internationalist attitude?

[Brugeras] As for Grenada I don't know of any Grenadian Government that has asked the United States to carry out a military intervention in that country. I have not heard anything like that. But I do know that what remains of that government has nobly resisted the U.S. invasion.

As for our internationalistic solidarity with other countries -- with the oft-mentioned Angola, for example -- this is provided on request from those governments and it is not condemned, as you suggest in your question -- the very opposite is true.

The United Nations, at the request of the African countries, has paid tribute to Cuba. We are speaking of all of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement. This attitude has been evidenced in the United Nations.

Now, using the Cuban presence in Angola as a pretext, an effort is being made to impose conditions on Namibia's independence. Only South Africa, however, is raising such conditions, as you know, with support from imperialism -- from U.S. imperialism, to be specific.

This means that there is no similarity between a request for cooperation from a legally constituted government and an atrocious and criminal act of aggression carried out by an empire, like the U.S. empire, against a tiny country like Grenada, where the imperialists went to impose their wildness and their conditions -- in other words, to impose the law of the jungle.

[Zurita] Thank you, Mr Ambassador Miguel Brugeras, for your statement.

WORLD REACTION NOTED ON GRENADA INVASION

Commentary Cites Satire

PA011656 Havana International Service in Spanish 2316 GMT 31 Oct 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] The criminal invasion of Grenada by U.S. troops, an operation ordered by President Ronald Reagan, has raised an impressive wave of condemnation throughout the world. While most governments, international organizations, and individuals -- including a majority of U.S. political leaders and most of that nation's media -- have emphasized the unanimity of the rejection that has met Reagan and his interventionist policies, one political columnist came to Reagan's defense in a satirical manner to prove that the leader of the White House has gone out on a limb with this latest adventure.

First, the columnist cites the governments and prominent individuals who have justified the invasion of Grenada, and then goes on to describe that action as one of Reagan's greatest feats, even compared to his encounters with the Indians in his old Western films.

Eight small Caribbean islands have supported Reagan in this criminal action against both Grenada and all of Latin America: Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent, Monserrat, and St Christopher-Nevis.

Several of these governments have been used by the U.S. President to make the invasion appear a multinational action.

One must look at the significance of those countries that support the invasion. The Honduran Government recently gave its highest show of subservience with the proposal that it be made an independent associated territory of the United States. The Guatemalan tyranny is an imperialist pawn in the struggle against national liberation movements in Central America. Costa Rica -- given the eagerness of its president, Luis Alberto Monge, to obtain a handout from Washington that will keep him in power -- is capable of saying anything in favor of imperialism.

Reagan is probably telling himself that it does not matter if 80 or 90 governments around the world are criticizing him, including Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, France, the UK, the FRG, the USSR, and many others, with a combined population of more than 2.5 billion. The author of the article adds that Reagan must also be unperturbed by the dozens of U.S. congressmen who have also condemned his brutal act of aggression against Grenada.

PRAVDA Reaction Noted

FL011059 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0857 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The hypocricy and ridiculousness of the reasons put forth by Washington for its aggression against Grenada have been expressed in an editorial of the paper PRAVDA, the CPSU organ. The Moscow paper states that the reason for the aggression was the desire of that small country to live independently without submitting to Washington's dictates and the blind [word indistinct] securities in an alleged right to decide what is good and what is bad in the world. The commentary links the cowboy-type war in Nicaragua and the upcoming installation of first-strike U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Canadians Denounce Invasion

FL012224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1910 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] In Montreal, six Canadain workers who had been repatriated from Grenada recently, have said that the U.S. invasion of Grenada endangered the lives of foreign residents in that country and had caused civil disorder and looting.

In statements to the press they condemned the aggression and said their lives had been in danger since the beginning of the invasion by the United States.

They also reported that U.S. troops had introduced disorder when they invaded Grenada and destroyed the government, instigating the looting of businesses, abuses against civilians, and several other outrages.

The Canadian workers mentioned the repression by the invading troops, who are interrogating and deprecating Grenadians who had supported Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Further Reaction Reported

FL020402 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Councilmen from Bogota, the Colombian capital, have issued a declaration rejecting the aggression against Grenada and have asked Belisario Betancur's government to demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops before the United Nations. The councilmen's document urges the Colombian authorities to take steps at international organizations to guarantee the territorial integrity of other states.

In Montevideo, the Colorado and National parties have also condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada and have noted that it violates the principle of non-intervention and the provisions of the inter-American legal system. The document, signed by the two Uruguayan political parties, notes that to have peace in America it is necessary to protect America's sovereign states from any open or secret act of intervention.

The Executive Committee of the Caribbean Teachers Council in Georgetown, the Guyanese capital, has vehemently condemned the military aggression launched by the United States against Grenada. Ronald Clark, president of this organization, expressed on behalf of the teachers of the English-speaking Caribbean, serious concerns over the fate of their Grenadian colleagues who since last Tuesday have been enduring the imperialist occupation.

In Kampala, during a conversation with Cuban Ambassador (Rodolfo Serraino), Ugandan Vice President Paulo Muwanga expressed deep concern over the invasion of Grenada by U.S. forces. During the meeting the Ugandan vice president expressed his hope that the actions of the international community will enable Grenada to return to normalcy with the loss of as few lives as possible. This is the first statement by an Ugandan official on the Grenadian situation.

Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz has said that the U.S. aggression against Grenada violates the principles of non-intervention, peaceful coexistence, and the self-determination of peoples. Paz described the U.S. intervention in Grenada as insolent and stated that the events which have taken place on the island can never justify the landing of U.S. troops.

In Peru, Alan Garcia, APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] deputy and secretary general, condemned the invasion and said that the sovereignty of peoples should be respected. Alan Garcia lashed out against the OAS silence on Washington's action and added that the principles of that organization are only on paper. It is time for that organization to act in favor of the peoples and not of just one country, the United States, he said.

CASTRO LAUDS PINAR DEL RIO'S MILITARY EXERCISE

FL012256 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1918 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has sent his congratulations to all residents of Pinar del Rio Province who participated in the "Bastion-83" exercise, according to a report issued by the summary meeting of that activity. The report says that the "Bastion-83" exercise prepared the people of Pinar del Rio to confront any enemy aggression, and it praised the capacity and combative spirit of the participants.

FOREIGN MINISTRY RELEASE ON GRENADIAN EVENTS

FL011839 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 26 Oct 83 p 1, 14

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Secretariat reported last night that the Dominican Government "is studying and analyzing" the events that have occurred in Grenada to outline, at the appropriate time, "the position of our government, in accordance with the principles of the inter-American system and with international law."

The government's initial position regarding the Grenadian events was released last night by the Foreign Ministry and is contained in the following press release:

"Ever since the political crisis that is being experienced by the Republic of Grenada started 1 week ago, the Dominican Republic has followed with deep concern and interest the course of the tragic events that have occurred in the neighboring country.

"According to information that has been received, United States troops, together with troops from several Caribbean countries, disembarked early this morning on said island, announcing their purpose of 'restoring peace and order' in that nation and invoking the statutes of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States [OECS].

"The Dominican Foreign Ministry is studying and analyzing these new events and at the same time it is requesting, through the appropriate diplomatic channels, the most faithful report on said events with the purpose of outlining, at the appropriate time and with a full understanding of the situation, our government's position, in accordance with the principles of the inter-American system and with international law.

"Finally, this Secretariat reiterates the vocation for peace of our people and government; the Dominican Republic's traditional and unswerving respect for the sacred principles of non-intervention, sovereignty, and self-determination of nations; and its permanent desire to use its good offices for seeking a peaceful solution to conflicts."

HAVANA CITES TANA ON CIA INVOLVEMENT IN NICARAGUA

PA252258 Havana International Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Pedro Martinez Pirez interview with Ramon Antonio Vera, leader of the Dominican Republic's chapter of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA, following the TANA meeting that ended in Managua on 19 October -- date and place not further specified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Pirez] Here in Managua we met with Ramon Antonio Vera, the president of the Dominican Chapter of TANA, which has just held a solemn meeting with the participation of almost 20 Latin American countries here in Managua. First, Vera, we would like your opinion of what this solemn meeting might represent for solidarity with Nicaragua and for the development of TANA.

[Vera] The solemn meeting held here in Nicaragua has an enormous bearing on and significance for the international movement of solidarity with Nicaragua and with other peoples of our America. It is significant because it has been held at a time when U.S. imperialism has increased its attacks on the Sandinist democratic movement in Nicaragua. It has importance because at this meeting we have heard the most sensitive, responsible, and levelheaded persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, including the United States of America.

The participants have been able to observe, objectively, the Nicaraguan people's support for their government, the way in which the Sandinist government handles its policies and the nation's economy, and the people's support and affection for their government.

[Pirez] During the solemn meeting, one of the delegates -- you, I believe -- questioned the Somozist pilots who were hired by the CIA and trained in Honduras, and who were shot down while attacking the Nicaraguan people. Would you tell us about the charges that were lodged against the CIA during the solemn meeting?

[Vera] No one in the Dominican Republic, Latin America, the Caribbean, or the world can doubt the CIA participates in, directs, controls, organizes, and finances the aggression against the Sandinist revolution.

Yesterday we, representing the Dominican Republic, posed two questions to the pilots who were presented at the TANA meeting. In response to a question as to who was providing financial backing for the aggression and paying them to work against the Sandinist revolution, the two pilots replied in a loud voice that one of them, the one named Gutierrez, was paid $1,000 per month, while the other earned $700 monthly. Both were trained in Honduras and were paid in dollars by the CIA. There is therefore no doubt that the aggression against Nicaragua is directed, financed, and organized by the CIA, which is the armed and dirty branch of the Reagan Administration.

BAHAMAS

ADDERLEY AT OAS: U.S. INTERVENTION 'CRUEL ACT'

FL011929 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 28 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] The Bahamas does not accept that there is any legal basis in the agreement between the Eastern Caribbean States, of which Grenada is a member, which "constitutes an acceptable basis for intervention," minister of External Affairs Attorney General Paul Adderley told a Special Session of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States as he condemned the military intervention into Grenada's affairs.

Mr Adderley, speaking before the Permanent Council of the OAS Wednesday, called the invasion of Grenada by Caribbean and American troops after the murder of that island's prime minister "a cruel act of intervention," with which he said the Bahamas did not agree. As a result, he said, the Bahamas was "obliged to oppose for reasons" which he believed were "credible, rational, and reasonable." He said the Bahamas believed "that this intervention constitutes a premature overreaction."

At the meeting, which also heard from chairman of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, Miss Eugenia Charles, Prime Minister of Dominica, who requested U.S. assistance in a multi-nation invasion force -- 16 countries lined up against the invasion with only the seven participants in the military action backing it. No resolution was proposed or formal action taken.

Said Senator Adderley: A "new morality of international law is sought to be imposed upon us by those who would seek to justify the military intervention in Grenada." He told delegates that a plan had been formed "which had the support of some of our brother Caribbean countries which we supported and which we had hoped would have been implemented commencing this week." Although Senator Adderley did not elaborate on that plan, Prime Minister George Chambers of Trinidad and Tobago spelled it out to his parliament. Chambers said that instead of military intervention, it was proposed that economic and diplomatic sanctions, including a cessation of official contact with the new Grenada regime, should be imposed; that Grenada should be suspended from Caricom and from the trade benefits of the Common Market.

Senator Adderley called the intervention a premature over-reaction and said "we most sincerely sympathize" with the beliefs of the members of the OECS "as of Sunday of this week" that a peaceful solution could have been found which would have preserved the integrity and sovereignty of Grenada, allayed the fears of its neighbors, and prevented the intervention of foreign military forces. These are bitterly sad times for us "Senator Adderley said. "Grenada and the other members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, Jamaica and Barbados, are our brothers, the other participant, the United States of America, is a valued friend, but we cannot ever condone a double standard of international morality."

The belief that this intervention could be justified to protect the lives of foreign citizens in understandable, Senator Adderley continued, "but we have yet to hear evidence from which we could conclude that this was necessary."

We believe that the action taken will have a long-term and counterproductive effect on the stability of the Caribbean," he said. "What we in the Bahamas recognise as radically destabilizing movements will have been encouraged." Senator Adderley ended by saying: "I am aware that nothing which we say here will dissuade those engaged in this enterprise but it is sufficient for our purpose that we take this opportunity to record in the most positive fashion our nat al abhorrence to any act of foreign intervention designed and calculated to affect the sovereignty or independence of any state."

GRENADA

SCOON'S EFFORTS SEEK RETURN TO NORMAL STATUS

Expels Soviet, Libyan Envoys

FL020430 Bridgetown CANA in English 0319 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Toronto, Nov 1, CANA-REUTER -- The governor general of Grenada was quoted today as saying he had severed relations with the Soviet Union and Libya and asked the Cuban ambassador to leave the island. Governor General Sir Paul Scoon was quoted by the CANADIAN PRESS NEWS AGENCY as saying in an exclusive interview that he had expelled the Soviet and Libyan diplomats and that, while not severing diplomatic relations with Cuba, had asked the Cuban ambassador to leave "because his activities here were not compatible with his status as an ambassador." He did not eleborate on his charge but documents allegedly discovered at a Grenadian Army fort suggested ammunition had been delivered to the Cuban Embassy before the U.S. invasion Oct 25.

Jamaica, which has soldiers in the U.S.-led invasion force, today expelled four Soviet diplomats and a Cuban journalist. Hinting at a crackdown on radical non-Grenadian Caribbean civilians, Scoon said: "I want to see all terrorist elements out of the country as quickly as possible, terrorist and potential terrorists." Scoon said road-blocks were tightened and searches of civilians intensified across Grenada today in response to a number of bomb scares. "What we've got to remember is that there are many people here, even people working in the civil service, who do not belong to Grenada," he said. "They are leftists recruited from other Caribbean islands. My official information is that these people are the ones giving the most trouble at the moment," he said.

Scoon said many of these people dressed in civilian clothes during the day, "pretending to be helping in the hospitals and other places. Then during the night they change into uniforms and do a little sniping here and there. These are the people we want to isolate." The Canadian press said a constant stream of Grenadian dignitaries were summoned by Scoon for consultations today on the interim government he is expected to name this week. Many potential ministers were among the official callers, as was Liden Ramdhanny, minister of tourism and civil aviation in the Bishop government and one of the few New Jewel Movement leaders to survive the Oct 19th assassinations.

Specialists To Aid in Interim

FL020855 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 0259 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] The British Commonwealth is sending two specialists to Grenada at the request of Governor General Sir Paul Scoon to help establish an interim government on the island nation.

The two are Grenadian-born ambassador, Mr (Nicholas Braithwaite) and British lawyer, (Anthony Rushford). Mr (Braithwaite), a former chief of education officer on Grenada, now heads the Caribbean Center for Commonwealth Youth Programs. Mr (Rushford) is the man who drafted the Grenadian Constitution, and is a personal friend of Sir Paul.

Telecommunications Could Be Restored 5-6 Nov

FL011441 Bridgetown CANA in English 1407 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 1, CANA -- Telecommunications links with Grenada, cut since U.S. forces nvaded the island a week ago, may be restored by weekend, Cable and Wireless said today. A statement by the British Telecommunications giant said its Grenada office was working on the restoration of telephone, telegraph, and telex communication services. "Due to the extent of the damage and the repair effort that is required, it is estimated that it will take at least four days to restore service but every effort is being made to effect the restors [as received] in the shortest possible time," the statement said.

CORRECTION TO SCOON'S SPEECH TO GRENADIANS

The following correction pertains to the item published under the subhead "Address Nation" in the 31 October Latin America DAILY REPORT, page S 9:

Sourceline should read: FL300606 Bridgetown CANA in English 0317 GMT 29 Oct 83... (Correcting "2206" to real "0317")

JAMAICA

CUBAN JOURNALIST, USSR DIPLOMATS OUSTED AS SPIES

FL011713 Bridgetown CANA in English 1700 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Havana, Nov 1 (CANA-REUTER) -- The Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA said today that its correspondent in Jamaica has been detained by the authorities. It said Dario Ibanez Fajardo, who has reported from Jamaica for the past three years, was taken from his home last night and his wife said he had been arrested. No charges were made, the state-run agency said. It said it was deeply concerned by this "illegal act" and demanded an immediate clarification by Jamaica. Press sources here said the detention was almost certainly linked with last week's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada in which Jamaican troops took part. Cuban workers were killed in the fighting and their government roundly condemned the invasion. The state media here also published a number of attacks on what they described as "American satellite states" in the region.

Seaga on Ousters

FL012339 Bridgetown CANA in English 2327 GMT 1 Nov 83

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 1, CANA -- Jamaica tonight announced it was expelling four Soviet diplomats and a Cuban journalist for alleged spying and conspiring to murder a female foreign affairs official.

In a statement to parliament tonight, Prime Minister Edward Seaga also announced the shutting down of the Kingston Bureau of the Cuban news agency, PRENSA LATINA, the sacking today of a Foreign Ministry protocol division officer, Joseph Bewry, and sent an unnamed young woman employee on leave, pending other decisions. The Protocol Division of the Foreign Ministry will also be immediately restructured to strengthen its intelligence capabilities, Seaga told parliament.

The diplomats were all given 72 hours to leave Jamaica while the Cuban journalist Adrio Ibanez and his family were told to get out in 48 hours. Ibanez was earlier reported to have been arrested. Mr Seaga named the diplomats as First Secretaries Viktor Ivanovich Andrianov, Oleg Ivanovich Malov, interpreter Andrei Nikoforev, and Attache Vladimir Bonarev. [spellings as received] Andrianov, Malov, and Bondarev were members of the Soviet secret service, the KGB, Seaga siad. The prime minister said Soviet Ambassador Dimitriy Musin, was called to the Foreign Ministry and told to advise Moscow to reduce its diplomatic representation in Jamaica "to a level consistent with bona fide activities" between the two countries.

A Soviet Embassy official said that the mission had a staff of 10 including a trade representative and an economic counsellor. PRENSA LATINA will not be issued any more work permits to allow it to operate here, Seaga said. The closing of its office removes one of the last official Cuban connections in Jamaica following the decision of the Jamaica Labour Party government to break off diplomatic relations with Havana in 1981. Last November, the government refused to renew the work permit of another PRENSA LATINA journalist, Godfroid Tschemlesso, who Seaga tonight said was part of a Cuban intelligence network.

C ving the background to the expulsions, Seaga claimed that the Soviet diplomat Bondarev, had been paying numerous unauthorised and irregular visits on foreign affairs staffer Newry, who came under the suspicion for his behaviour and was spoken to in mid-September by a senior protocol officer. Bewry not only continued his meetings, but developed contacts with Nikiforov, to whom he had been introduced by Bondarev, Seaga said. The prime minister said that Bondarev learned that a senior woman protocol officer was suspected as being responsible for revealing his relationship with Bewry. "Our security forces report that on October 25, 1983, Bondarev contacted the PRENSA LATINA officer, ario Ibanez, and that a plan was developed between them which involved the murder of the senior protocol officer and members of her family," Seaga said. The plan, he said, was to first kidnap her children "then confront her in a public place and stage a robbery during which she would be killed." Journalist Ibanez, Seaga said, was told on October 27 that the security forces had knowledge of the plot. He denied any involvement.

Seaga also attacked the opposition People's National Party (PNP) and the small Marxist Workers Party of Jamaica (WPJ) which have close ties with Cuba and the Soviet Union. He listed 25 people, 18 from the PNP and seven from the WPJ who this year had travelled to Cuba, the Soviet Union, Grenada, or combinations of these, and said these visits showed "certain Jamaicans and Jamaica political organisations to be playing a central role of conveying information and being involved in consultations on developments in Grenada preceding the overthrow of that government and the execution of Prime Minister Bishop and most of his cabinet."

U.S. troops, supported by Jamaica and six other Caribbean states, invaded Grenada a week ago and removed the military rulers. The invading forces met strong Cuban resistance and in recent days Seaga has stepped up his attack against Havana. He charged too that the WPJ yesterday received instructions from Havana "to step up their action against the Government of Jamaica." But said Seaga: "...We will respond to any acts of sabotage with a shattering offensive that will once and for all settle any dilemma that may exist in the minds of some as to whether saboteurs and traitors will be allowed the opportunity to destroy our country." Opposition leader Michael Manley, accused Seaga of "the cheapest imaginable propaganda against the opposition" and called for a debate on the issue. At Manley's request, Seaga promised to share "on a one-to-one basis" the evidence pertaining to the security breach. The WPJ leader, Dr Trevor Munroe called a news conference for tomorrow.

Soviet Embassy Spokesman's Reaction

FL020150 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] A spokesman for the Soviet Embassy in Jamaica has reacted to Prime Minister Seaga's statement in Parliament as well as the presentation made earlier today to the Soviet ambassador by the Foreign Affairs Minister Hugh Shearer. He said the allegations against the Soviet staff as to the nature of their activities are absolutely not true, are provocative, and could be aimed only at the intentional worsening of relations between the two countries. The Soviet spokesman said that in establishing a relationship with Jamaica the Soviet Government had only one intention: to promote relations between the two peoples and countries, to develop commercial and other ties and to facilitate the many measures in the cause of peace. Every member of the embassy, he said, is guided by these principles and by these instructions. The embassy, he went on, resolutely refutes and rejects the allegations against its members. He said the Soviet Embassy holds the Jamaican authorities responsible for the consequences that may follow from these allegations in respect to the effect it may have on bilateral relations. That was a statement from the Soviet Embassy in Kingston.

Soviet Response to Seaga Charges

FL020208 Bridgetown CANA in English 0125 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 1, CANA -- The Soviet Embassy tonight rejected Jamaica Government allegations that four of its diplomats were involved in spying and had plotted to kill a Foreign Ministry staffer, and said their expulsion was aimed at deliberately worsening relations between the two countries. "The allegations...are absolutely not true, provocative and could be aimed only at the intentional worsening of relations between our two countries," an embassy statement said. Prime Minister Edward Seaga told parliament tonight that the diplomats, Viktor Ivanovich Andrianov, Oleg Ivonich Malov, Andrei Nikoforev, and Vladimir Bondarev [spelling as received] had been given 72 hours to leave Jamaica, while a Cuban journalist, Dario Ibanez and his family had 48 hours to get out. An officer in the Protocol Division of the Foreign Ministry, Joseph Bewry, was fired today and a female employee suspended, Seaga said. The Soviets were told to reduce the size of their 10-member mission here, and the Cuban news agency, PRENSA LATINA will not be given work permits to send correspondents to Jamaica. The five foreigners were accused of plotting to kill a senior protocol department officer and members of her family because she was suspected of being responsible for bringing Bewry under suspicion for his meetings with the Soviet diplomats who Seaga charged were agents of the Moscow secret service, the KGB.

The Soviet Embassy said that the Soviet Government's relations with Jamaica was to promote friendship between the two countries, develop commercial ties, and through these help the cause of peace. Every member of the embassy had been guided by this principle, the statement said. "The embassy resolutely refutes and rejects the allegations," it said, adding that Jamaican authorities will be held responsible for the consequences their action can have on bilateral relations.

NORWEGIANS INTERVIEW MANLEY ON U.S. POLICY

PM011436 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 27 Oct 83 p 20

[Undated Kingston interview with Jamaican opposition leader Michael Manley by Solveig and Leonard Larsen: "The United States Is Brutalizing Central America"]

[Excerpts] Michael Manley was Jamaica's prime minister from 1972. For 8 years he and his social democratic government fought to establish a developing country as an independent and modern welfare state by following Manley's "third way," which was neither Cuba's communism nor Puerto Rico's total dependence on the United States. As a country in the U.S. sphere of influence, Jamaica was the target of enormous pressure from its neighbor to the north. Many people have put it more strongly: That there was a conscious destructive policy like those exemplified in Chile, El Salvador, and Nicaragua.

Manley's socialist policy, both nationally and internationally, led to great concern in Washington about further developments in the Caribbean and Central America. Seaga and his conservative government immediately broke off relations with Cuba and during their time in office have established increasingly strong economic and political ties with the United States. "Today the United States has an enormous influence in Jamaica," Michael Manley said. "It controls trade, the banks, and the bauxite industry, which is so important to us. One thing that you perhaps think less about but that is still very important is the cultural influence through televison, radio, movies, and the press -- a constant and strong influence on how people view society. And then they do not see things as they are, but as the United States thinks they should be. This stimulates the expectations of what I call a rosy life, expectations which are disproportionate to the realities of the society in which they live.

"Do I realy need to stress that I am very displeased with the role the United States is playing? In all areas the Reagan administration is pursuing an aggressive policy. Look at Nicaragua. After a revolution -- which was the people's revolution -- it is now bringing war back to the country with soldiers it has trained and armed. This is a brutalization I can hardly find words to describe. And who cares about it?" he asked, obvously upset. "Look what attention unrest in Pakistan attracts. Not to mention the South Korean jet that was shot down. It does without saying that that was tragic. It also goes without saying that we have to react. But who is crying over Nicaragua today? Who sheds tears for El Salvador? The tragedy of Central America has a long history. The international community has neglected -- and continues to neglect today -- to condemn all the interventionism in this part of the world." With a small smile, Manley said that he was sorry that his feelings had run away with him for a moment. And he added: "I will not make any predictions about the future. But today I take a gloomy view of the situation."

If the Seaga government does not have unexpected success with its economic policy and its "Agro 21" agriculture program, which was launched recently, Manley's party will have a good chance of winning the next election, which will probably take place in 1985. Would Michael Manley then continue to go the "third way"?

"We must and shall go the 'third way,' "he stressed. "Of course we will have problems, primarily with the economy. But, the important thing is whether we succeed in mobilising the population, in involving them in solving the problems. This is something which does not happen when, as now, the government ignores the people and denies them organizations and a role in making decisions. For me this is the most important thing of all: That everyone take part, everyone is informed and knows what he or she is doing so that no one will be able to come along afterwards and say that they did not know what they were involved in, did not know what their party was doing."

SEAGA PARLIAMENT ADDRESS ON GRENADA EVENTS

FL011311 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Oct 83 pp 1, 19

[Address to Parliament on Grenadian Events by Prime Minister Edward Seaga]

[Text] Yesterday I returned to Jamaica with my Eastern Caribbean colleagues, particularly Prime Minister Adams of Barbados and Prime Minister Charles of Dominica, who is Chairman of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States. I returned with a sober awareness of their deep anxieties and fears over the situation is Grenada and a solemn sense of our responsibility as a Caribbean people. We cannot be oblivious to the fact that if a whole government and leading citizens can be wiped out without strong action to back protest, then there is no limit to the encouragement that this will give to madmen of eigher the Right or the Left.

Last night I saw the Governor-General to advise him of my intention to commit the Bravo Company of the 2nd Battalion of the Jamaica Defence Force [JDF] to a military operation in Grenada for which his approval would be required by law in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the JDF. After fully briefing him on the situation, the Governor-General gave his approval.

Earlier in the day, immediately after my return from Barbados, I summoned a meeting of Cabinet where I sought and obtained approval for Jamaican forces to participate in a multinational military operation against Grenada. The leader of the opposition was advised by me this morning by letter.

The purpose of the military operation now under way in Grenada is to restore the country to normality with a minimum loss of lives, to free the people of Grenada from terrorism and brutality which they have been suffering, and to eliminate the perceived threat of hostility and aggression by Grenada to neighbouring Caribbean states caused by nations unfriendly to the cause of democracy which were at the seat of influence in the affairs of the island.

The Caribbean security force is comprised of eight countries: 6 members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), (Montserrat, Antigua-Barbuda, St Kitts-Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent, Dominica, Barbados, and Jamaica. The leader of the Caribbean security force is Colonel Ken Barnes, of the Jamaica Defence Force, who arrived in Barbados to participate over the weekend in planning the operation subject to final decisions to be taken in Jamaica as to our own participations.

I now report to Parliament and the nation that Grenada was this morning invaded by United States Marines backed by troops from a Caribbean security force of which Jamaican troops are a part.

The latest information that I have regarding the situation on that island is that all major initial objectives have been secured. The two airfields, the two medical schools, the power station, and the broadcasting station have been taken.

The only fighting in St George's, the capital of Grenada, is some sporadic shooting. Heavy fighting, however, is taking place around Government House where the Governor-General lives, and in the hills around Fort Frederick where the political prisoners are being held.

As far as casualties are concerned, the numbers revealed so far are low, but it is believed that all have not yet been reported. The figures as of midday were three civilians dead, 12 Cubans killed, and 22 captured. The Cuban fatalities resulted from the fact that Cubans who were supposed to be technicians turned out to be soldiers and were offering heavy fire to the invading forces. It is reported that a number of Soviet technicians have also been held, but it is not clear whether they were also involved in any exchange of gunfire. What has been described as a vast quantity of Soviet arms was seized at the Point Salines Airport where the Bravo Company of the JDF is in place. These include AK-47 Soviet assault rifles.

I would remind Parliament of the sequence of events which have taken place in Grenada since the 13th of October. On that day, word was received that Mr Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister of Grenada, was being kept under house arrest at his official residence in St George's by a faction of his party, the New Jewel Movement, with whom he was in disagreement. However, it became clear as events unfolded that this was no ordinary internal power struggle but a well-planned and orchestrated coup which was carried out with a savagery and brutality without precedent in the English-speaking Caribbean. On Wednesday, October 19, after having been released by a large crowd of his supporters, Mr Bishop, his Minister of Education, Miss Jacqueline Creft, his Foreign Minister, Mr Unison Whiteman, Mr Norris Bain, Minister of Housing, Mr Vincent Noel, leader of the Bank and General Workers Union, and Mr Fitzroy Bain, another trade union leader, had been brutally executed by Cuban-trained military officers who had seized power.

We also learned subsequently that the People's Revolutionary Army had fired on a crowd of demonstrators which included many women and children and that several of these have not been accounted for and are presumed to have been killed. An eye-witness reports having seen a child attempting to jump to safety having his legs blown off.

The seeds of this tragic situation were sown years ago when the corrupt government of Eric Gairy was overthrown by a coup led by Maurice Bishop. While there was no question that the Gairy administration had forfeited the respect of all decent citizens of the Caribbean, this Government, which was then in opposition, from the outset took the view that a dangerous precedent had been set which would inevitably have disastrous consequences.

I urged at the time that recognition of the Bishop regime should be withheld until it secured a mandate from the electorate. This would make certain, I said then, that the principle of armed overthrow of a government is not accepted in the Commonwealth Caribbean, and would reinforce the electoral system as the only recognised basis of selecting a government. From the outset this Administration viewed the establishment of a government by coup in Grenada in 1979 as having far-reaching implications for the future of the democratic process on which all the government of this region are based.

We did not accept the mode of revolution as a means of changing governments, nor did we have sympathy for the ideology which Mr Bishop espoused. But, not withstanding this, there are deep principles involved in the events that transpired in Grenada since the 13th of October which have caused the Government to take a number of grave decisions with regard to our own position. At the root of these principles is the inescapable fact that revolution breeds revolution because it makes no allowance to institutionalise opposition and to change administrations peacefully.

During the past week, we witnessed in Grenada not only a revolution spawning its own destruction but a brutal military takeover of a civilian government. It may be felt that these matters do not concern us; but most certainly they do. If a whole government can be wiped out overnight either by political or military extremists and the governments of the Caribbean remain silent and passive, then no government elected by the people can be safe from madmen of one type or another who would seek to replace a government of the people, elected by the people, with one selected by a chosen few of whatever nature.

If we ignore the occurrence of brutal military takeovers or political overthrows of governments, we would immediately give heart to every subversive group within the region to engineer disorders and instability as a means of overthrow. No democratic system of government would have a chance of carrying out the programmes of development which it was elected to implement if in its midst was a group of subversives, anarchists, and terrorists bent on destruction of the foundations of stability which underpin the whole system of democracy. The far-reaching consequences of such neglect on our part would be awesome, and would have the effect of creating an unsure and insecure future for all of us.

For the sake of the democratic system of Government which we all agree to be the one which allows the maximum freedom of choice to a people and protects their right to elect a government of their choice, we cannot ignore the events which defeat these purposes wherever they occur in the English-speaking Caribbean.

In the states in the Eastern Caribbean there is at this moment not only a strong revulsion against the recent atrocities in Grenada, which we share, but also overwhelming anxiety -- indeed fear -- for their own security. This added urgency to the need to find a solution to the Grenada crisis. The time has now come when the English-speaking Caribbean countries have made it unmistakably clear that we will not tolerate subversion and revolution, and that we will take the necessary action to deal with all such instances emphatically and decisively. It is not sufficiently recognised that the character of today's Caribbean leadership has changed as a result of the events of the 1970's.

Today's Caribbean leadership is determined that instances of military and revolutionary takeovers must be dealt with in such a manner as will leave no room for doubt whatsoever as to the will of the majority of the English-speaking Caribbean. It is in our interest that we should not encourage revolution and the introduction of totalitarian-style government to displace democracy. It is in our interest that we should not encourage the armed overthrow of governments. It is in our interest that we should not encourage those who desire to seize power by illegal means to brutally liquidate a country's leadership and defenceless citizens.

It was therefore in our interest that we should join with our Caribbean colleagues -- Barbados, Dominica, St Vincent, St Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, St Kitts-Nevis and Montserrat -- in taking the present action.

There is no question that events since the 13th of October mark a turning point in the history of the English-speaking Caribbean, and it is equally certain that the aftermath of these events will leave none of us untouched. We have had to take action to defend our deepest values for the maintenance of our own self-respect in helping our sister nations in the Eastern Caribbean to preserve their peace and security. It is intended that the liberation of the Grenadian people will be followed by a restoration of full democracy as a matter of urgency with the holding of elections. In the meantime, an interim administration will be invited to look after the affairs of the country.

The events in Grenada fall into two parts: The total breakdown of internal order as a result of the killing of the Prime Minister and almost the entire Cabinet, leaving a vacuum of authority which was filled by men of the most brutal type who proceeded to commit atrocities against people and even little children, leading to a large, and as yet undetermined number of deaths. The external component of this tragedy is based on the perceived threat arising from the capacity of the leadership which seized power, to use the armed capabilities and military infrastructure of Grenada for acts of hostility against neighbouring states.

The size and sophistication of the Armed Forces of Grenada can be measured by a comparison with those of Jamaica. Grenada, having only one-twentieth of the population of Jamaica, had mobilised an Army that was one and a half times as large as the Jamaica Defence Force. Some of Grenada's neighbours have no army at all! Others have armies of less than 200 men. The new airstrip, in the final stages of completion by Cubans, added another capability which, in the hands of sane men would have offered no threat, but against the background of the insanity of the past two weeks would be a logical staging area for countries whose interests are similar, and who have ambitions for using Grenada as a centre for subversion, sabotage, and infiltration within the area and against member-states of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States. Again, the powerful broadcasting station in Grenada standing on its own, although capable of reaching from one end of the Caribbean to the other, far exceeding the power of any station in Jamaica would in itself not necessarily be a threat. But, in the hands of extremists of a military or ideological nature, both of whom exist in Grenada, constitutes a potent weapon for subverting neighbouring states.

While Maurice Bishop was alive, there was some indication that these capabilities could and would be used in this subversive manner against neighbouring states as there were complaints regarding training of a para-military and military nature taking place in Grenada among citizens of neighbouring countries known for their own subversive interests. However, whatever may have been the threat, it was minimal in the hands of Maurice Bishop who was a moderate in comparison with the military and political leaders of the regime which overthrew him.

A totally different picture emerges when this array of military and subversive capability came to be at the disposal of one of the most extremist groups of men to assume control of any country in recent times. Few countries can have claimed the experience of having its entire cabinet wiped out in the manner in which that of Grenada was exterminated. Who then can blame the Eastern Caribbean states for perceiving this combination of awesome might and brutal men, who apparently had no concept of where to stop in taking human life, as a prelude to hostile action being taken, beyond their own borders by those in power in Grenada? These considerations are set out in a document presented by the Authority of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, with an accompanying letter as the basis of the invitation to friendly governments to come to their aid in restoring normality to Grenada and in removing the perceived threat to peace and security in their region.

I set out here the contents of the annexure to the letter of invitation:

1. The Authority of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) met at Bridgetown, Barbados, on Friday, 21st October, 1983, to consider and evaluate the situation in Grenada arising out of the overthrow of the government led by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop together with some of his colleagues and a number of other citizens.

2. The Authority is aware that the overthrow of the Bishop administration took place with the knowledge and connivance of forces unfriendly to the OECS leading to the establishment of the present military regime.

3. The meeting took note of the current anarchical conditions, the serious violations of human rights, and bloodshed that have occurred, and the consequent unprecedented threat to the peace and security of the region created by the vacuum of authority in Grenada.

4. The Authority was deeply concerned that military forces and supplies are likely to be shortly introduced to consolidate the position of the regime and that the country can be used as a staging post for acts of aggression against its members.

5. The Authority further noted that the capability of the Grenada Armed Forces is already at a level of sophistication and size far beyond the internal needs of that country. Furthermore, the member-states of the OECS have no means of defence against such forces.

6. The member-governments of the Organisation hold the strong view that such a situation would further undermine political, social, and economic stability, and would have extremely dangerous consequences for the preservation of peace and security in the OECS sub-region as a whole.

7. The Authority noted that the present regime in Grenada has demonstrated by its brutality and ruthlessness that it will stop at nothing to achieve its ends and to secure its power.

8. Under the Authority of Article 8 of the treaty establishing the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, the Authority proposes, therefore, to take action for collective defence and the preservation of peace and security against external aggression by requesting assistance from friendly countries to provide transport, logistics support, and additional military personnel to assist the efforts of the OECS to stabilise this most grave situation within the Eastern Caribbean.

9. The Authority of the OECS wishes to establish a peace-keeping force with the assistance of friendly neighbouring states to restore on Grenada conditions of tranquillity and order so as to prevent further loss of life and abuses of human rights pending the restoration of constitutional government.

The letter itself reads as follows:

Dear Prime Minister,

The Chairman of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States presents her compliments to the Rt Honourable Edward Seaga, Prime Minister of Jamaica and has the honour to transmit herewith a request for assistance under Article 8 of the treaty establishing the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean states.

The Chairman of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States avails herself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of her highest consideration.

Sincerely, (Sgd) Eugenia Charles, Chairman. Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, 23rd October, 1983.

It was on this basis that the Government of Jamaica decided to engage its defense force in a multinational military action to carry out a pre-emptive strike to remove the threat to peace and security in the area and at the same time to restore normality to the island of Grenada.

The Bravo Company of the 2nd Battalion of the JDF departed for Grenada and is presently stationed at Point Salines, the Cuban-built airport in Grenada, which was captured this morning and must be kept secure. Contacts with men of Bravo Company indicates that they are in high spirits and have suffered no casualties so far.

Let it be clearly understood that this bold and historic action which a number of Caribbean countries have jointly taken (while others have stood aside) cannot be for the purpose of changing an Austin for a Gairy. In the same way that we have proclaimed by this action, jointly and severally, that assassination and revolutionary overthrow of constitutional governments have met their match in the determination of the new character of Caribbean leaders -- whether through the political system of the electoral process as was the case in 1980 and 1981, or by the military action carried out today - so too must the Gairys meet their match by the new resolve of the Grenadian people. We look forward to a first decree from the interim government placing a ban on the Gairys and the Austins and what they represent, from participation in the constitutional or electoral process.

The people of Grenada can be assured that this action in which we have joined today is intended to free them from being pawns in a power play which had converted their lovely Spice Island to a fearsome camp. From this action we hope they will derive a new freedom and a new opportunity to build a new future. As Caribbean brothers willing and able to assist each other, we must now ensure that the future can be one of solid cooperation in which Grenada will no longer be the odd man out, but be once again welcomed into the family of Caribbean nations.

In closing, I pay tribute to the valiant men of the Armed Forces of the United States who led this thrust together with our own brave soldiers drawn from the ranks of the Defense Forces of eight Caribbean countries. There are no wars without grief, without death, without injury, but we pray to God today that He will give protection to those who fight so that they may return safely to their families.

MARTINIQUE

U.S. CONSULATE, BANK ATTACKED; DAMAGE SLIGHT

LD011524 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] An attack has taken place in the center of Fort-de-France, Martinique, against a building housing the offices of the Chase Manhattan Bank and the American Consulate. The attack did not cause any casualties. The damage is slight. No one has yet claimed responsibility for the attack. The building had been under police guard since the events in Grenada.

BURNHAM FEARS U.S. ECONOMIC, MILITARY AGGRESSION

FL011658 Bridgetown CANA in English 1620 GMT 1 Nov 83

[By Edwin Ali]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 1, CANA -- Guyana fears increased American "economic and military aggression" because it criticised the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, President Forbes Burnham has said.

Mr Burnham expressed his concern in a note sent yesterday to the 10 nations which supported a United Nations Security Council resolution co-sponsored by Guyana that condemned the invasion. The resolution was vetoed by the U.S.

"The United States invasion of Grenada supported by Caribbean states has serious implications for Guyana, which at the moment is the only Caribbean state that is galvanising support for the embattled people," the note said. It added, "alerting you of the possibility of the United States stepping up acts of economic and military aggression against Guyana."

The notes were sent to UN delegations of the Soviet Union, Poland, China, France, the Netherlands, Jordan, Malta, Zimbabwe, Nicaragua, and Pakistan.

Mr Burnham told them that he would value their continuing support in bringing about and preserving peace in the Caribbean and that "we combine efforts to reject the use of force in international relations."

Guyana has frequently accused the U.S. of attempting to dictate to his government how it should run the country. Washington disapproves of the republic's socialist policies.

In August, the U.S. blocked an Inter-American Bank loan to Guyana for technical reasons. Guyana said the move reflected American opposition to its policies. The U.S. has this year cancelled two bilateral loans to Guyana citing technical reasons.

Guyana has been the loudest among Caribbean countries in its condemnation of the U.S. invasion of Grenada. Seven of its sister nations in the Caribbean Community (Caricom) provided troops and policemen in support of the U.S. intervention.

In his communication to the 10 nations, Mr Burnham expressed his personal gratitude to them.

"Our information indicates that the Grenadian people continue to violently resist the invading forces," Mr Burnham said.

Meanwhile, about 500 people demonstrated yesterday in front of the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown. The demonstrators, representing organisations linked to the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) and the opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP), carried placards denouncing the U.S. military action and hung an effigy of President Reagan a few yards from the Embassy.

The eight-hour demonstration was to be followed last night by an all-night vigil.